THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 44. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE.

Indiana and Kentucky United—The Greatest Bridge in the United States—Its History and a Complete Description of the Work.

It was stated by telegraph on Saturday that the great bridge over the Mississippi at Louisville had been formally opened. We find in the *Courier-Journal* of the 18th inst. the following history of the enterprise and description of the structure:—

By this bridge three great and distinct systems of railways are directly connected. First, this bridge completes the direct North and South all-rail route. Second, it furnishes the missing link in the connection between Memphis, New Orleans, and points in the lower Mississippi Valley and in Texas, and New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, and the principal cities in the Northeastern States, forming a continuous and unbroken line between the Southwest and Northeast. Thirdly, it forms the last link in the chain of roads connecting Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, and the principal cities in the Southeast with St. Louis, and the lines starting from points on the upper Mississippi.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The project of a bridge over the Ohio at this point is by no means a new one. The necessity of such a structure was felt at an early period in the history of Louisville, and on the 29th day of January, 1829, a charter for the work was granted by the State Legislature. The company failed to obtain the necessary funds to continue the work, and the project was abandoned, and it slumbered until it was revived by the late Hon. James Guthrie, who may in fact be called the father of the enterprise, as it was mainly through his energetic efforts that the enterprise took a definite shape. On the 10th of March, 1856, he procured a renewal of the charter, or rather a new charter, which charter was renewed by the Legislature February 19, 1862.

The superstructure of the bridge is placed below the grade of the track except over the Kentucky and Indiana channels. The lowest part of the superstructure over the middle channel is 90 feet above low-water mark, and over the Indiana channel 96½ feet above low-water mark.

THE LENGTH OF THE BRIDGE.

The length of each span, counting from the Kentucky to the Indiana shore, and the entire length of superstructure, including abutments, are shown in the following table. The length of spans are from centre to centre of the piers:—

	Feet.
Kentucky abutment	35
Two spans of 50 feet	100
One pivot draw over canal	261
Four spans of 149 6-10 feet	598 4-10
Two spans of 180 feet	360
Two spans of 210 feet	420
Two spans of 227 feet	454
One span of 370 feet	370
Six spans of 245½ feet	1473
One span of 400 feet	400
Three spans of 180 feet	540
One span of 149 6-10 feet	149 6-10
One span of 100 feet	100
Indiana abutment	35
Total	5299

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

On the first day of August, 1867, the first stone was laid, with imposing ceremonies, by Mr. W. B. Hamilton, President of the Bridge Company, on pier No. 10. The work of constructing the masonry was carried on with the view of building the piers next to the Kentucky shore high enough to render their completion practicable during the high stage of water during the spring months, so the erection of the superstructure could be commenced at the earliest practicable moment. This point secured, it was determined to take advantage of the unusual low water by putting in the difficult foundations in the rapid water of the falls. The attempt was successful, and three of the most difficult foundations were secured between the 1st of October and the 1st of December, 1867.

DISASTERS AND DIFFICULTIES.

An unusual rise in the river carried away all the building derricks and the temporary track for transporting stone to the piers, and caused other damage, so that on the first day of October not a derrick was left standing in the river. Extraordinary exertions were put forth, and in three weeks a new track had been constructed across the river, derricks and derrick-boats built, and the work progressed simultaneously on ten piers. On the 24th of November, 1869, the last stone was laid in pier No. 19.

THE MASONRY.

The masonry consists of two abutments and twenty-seven piers, comprising, in the aggregate, 30,500 cubic yards of limestone work, which for beauty and excellence, both of material and workmanship, is unsurpassed.

The piers vary in length from 60 to 105 feet, and are laid in hydraulic cement manufactured in this vicinity. The piers all rest upon the solid rock bed of the river. The foundations of some were obtained with great difficulty on account of the swift current and the tendency of springs to break through the coffer dams.

THE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

The superstructure, except the portions spanning the channels, is placed below the grade of the road. The below grade, or deck portion, is what is known as Fink's Suspension Truss. The spans over the channel are of a plan especially arranged for this bridge. The entire superstructure is of iron, except the flooring, and consists of twenty-seven spans, varying in length from 50 to 400 feet. The channel spans, 370 and 400 feet, are the longest ever built on the American continent.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE BRIDGE.

The bridge, when entirely finished, will have footwalks four feet wide on each side, with hand-railings. It has a single line of track, and is so arranged that, if desirable, the space of twenty feet six inches between the footwalks may be floored and used for the accommodation of carriages when not occupied for railroad purposes. The superstructure is proportioned for a maxium movable load of 2240 pounds per lineal foot, which can only be brought upon it by a train of engines coupled together. Seven times this maximum load is calculated to be the weight necessary to break it down. In all ordinary railroad work the load that it will be called upon to sustain is at most two-thirds of this maximum, so that even more than seven fold is provided to prevent accident.

The total number of pounds of wrought and cast iron used in the construction is 8,723,000, and for the rail-posts, flooring and hand-railing, 639,000 feet of timber (board measure) were used.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK.

The erection of this superstructure during the past season was a work of vast magnitude, including, as it did, the placing in position the ponderous mass of iron required in the channel spans, one of which, the Indiana channel span, was erected over water running eighteen miles per hour, and on an average ten feet deep. Some of the pieces weighed five tons, and were put in place 160 feet above the bed of the river.

THE CITY TRUSTS.

The New Board and the City Disagree—An Injunction against the City.

This morning in the Nisi Prius, before Chief Justice Thompson, the Attorney-General, in half of the new Board of Trustees, presented the following bill in equity praying an injunction to restrain the city from continuing the transaction of business under the trusts, which the recent act of Assembly, confirmed by the Supreme Court, vested in them, the new board:—

In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In equity.

William Welsh, Edward King, Henry M. Phillips, William B. Mann, Alexander Biddle, Charles H. T. Collis, James Campbell, James L. Claghorn, J. Gillingham Fell, Gustavus S. Benson, J. H. Michener, and George H. Stuart bring this their bill of complaint against the City of Philadelphia, and against Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of said city; Charles S. Smith, Superintendent of the Girard Estates; Samuel S. Cavin, Agent for the said Estates; Charles Oat, Superintendent of Trusts; Samuel W. Cattell, President of Select Council of said city; Thomas A. Barlow, C. E. Kamerly, John C. McCall, Henry Marcus, John Cochran, John C. Bickel, John A. Shermer, Alex. L. Hodgdon, John Fareira, A. H. Franciscus, Samuel G. King, George W. Plumly, John L. Shoemaker, David Cramer, William W. Burnell, James W. Hopkins, Joseph H. Hookey, William Bumm, James Ritchie, Charles H. Harkness, Charles Thompson Jones, William F. Smith, Edward A. Shallcross, Samuel L. Snyder, Robert Armstrong, Hugh McIlwain, George A. Smith, members of the Select Council of said city. Louis Wagner, President of the Common Council of said city; William Calhoun, Daniel M. Blackburn, Geraldus B. Stockdale, Isaac Griffiths, Thomas Hamilton, William H. Fagen, George W. Nichols, William Mountain, James F. Stockdale, John J. Hargadon, Alexander W. Grant, John Bardsley, John V. Creely, John C. Martin, John Rice, Walter Allison, George L. Buzby, William B. Hanna, George W. Hall, Thomas H. Gill, William T. Ladner, Abraham Kline, R. J. C. Walker, H. C. Oram, Ellwood W. Leighton, Henry Hubn, R. W. Shields, H. A. Stiles, John F. Glenn, George J. Hetzell, James Logan, John Canning, William H. Ehret, Daniel W. Stockham, Daniel P. Ray, Joseph S. Allen, Nicholas Shane, Charles A. Souder, Daniel Currie, William F. Miller, William S. Allen, James Jenner, Samuel Miller, William Baldwin, George Widener, James Bowker, J. C. Gilbert, Samuel C. Willetts, Amos R. Ellis, Henry Glass, Thomas Lewis, Charles Judge, George H. Shisler, James S. Stewart, John B. Parker, James M. Sellers, and George W. Myers, members of the Common Council of said city; Joseph F. Marcer, Treasurer of said city; Samuel P. Hancock, Controller of said city.

And thereupon the plaintiffs complain and show—

I. That an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth was approved June 30, 1869, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, approved the 2d of February, 1854,' creating a board called Directors of City Trusts." (P. L. 1276.)

II. That said act provided *inter alia* for the appointment of persons to constitute a board to be called Directors of City Trusts, which board was thereby authorized "to exercise and discharge all the duties and powers of the said city (of Philadelphia), however acquired, concerning any property appropriated to charitable uses, as well as the control and management of the persons of any orphans or others, the objects of such charity, to the extent the same have been, or hereafter may be, by statute law or otherwise, vested in or delegated to the said city or the officers thereof." And it was further by said act provided that "all and singular the duties, rights, and powers of the city of Philadelphia concerning all property and estate whatsoever dedicated to charitable uses or trusts the charge or administration of which" then was or might thereafter "become vested in or confided to the city of Philadelphia shall be discharged by the said city through the instrumentality" of said board.

III. That by said act the Treasurer of said city was declared to be the Treasurer of the said Directors of Trusts, and the said board were empowered "to appoint agents," "to make leases," and it was declared to be "the duty of the said Directors of Trusts, for and in the name of the said city, to do, perform and discharge whatever acts and duties are, or from time to time may become, proper or necessary to be done by the said city in discharge of said trust," etc.

IV. That under the provisions of said act the plaintiffs have been duly and legally appointed the "twelve Directors of City Trusts," and from the time of their appointment to said offices they have been and now still are directors of said city trusts.

V. That upon the first day of July, 1869, the Common Councils of said city passed a resolution entitled a "Resolution of instructions, to certain city officials," which resolution was on the 8th day of July, 1869, passed by the Select Council of said city. A true copy of said resolution is hereto attached, marked exhibit A. By said resolution "all parties having under their control or supervision any property left to the city of Philadelphia as trusts for charitable purposes were instructed not to surrender any deeds, records, or securities, nor to permit their examination, nor to grant possession of any real estate except upon authority of Councils.

VI. That upon the eleventh day of October, 1869, the said "the city of Philadelphia" filed her bill in this honorable Court against the plaintiffs and the other members of said Board of Trnsts, in which said bill the said city charged that the aforesaid act of Assembly of June 30, 1869, was unconstitutional and void. And said city prayed this honorable Court so to decree and to enjoin the present plaintiffs and their colleagues from interfering with the trusts in said bill set forth.

VII. That such proceedings were thereupon had, that said bill was dismissed by the Court of Nisi Prius, and on appeal entered by said city from said decision the said decree was on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1870, after full hearing, affirmed, and said bill dismissed at the costs of the appellants; all which, by reference to the records of this honorable court to January term, 1870, No. 6 (in equity), will more fully and at large appear.

VIII. That pending said proceedings the plaintiffs, out of respect to this court, took no measures to inforce the authority or in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon them by said act of Assembly, save to meet and to organize said board by the election of the plaintiff William Welsh as President of said board and to appoint a committee, and they have provided a suitable place for the safe keeping of all the title papers, books of account, and records of said trusts; all of which the defendants Smith, Cavin, and Oat have had notice, and demand has been made of them for delivery of said books and records, as per exhibit C.

IX. That after the affirmance by this court of the said decree at Nisi Prius dismissing said bill, the plaintiffs hoped that the city of Philadelphia and her officers would recognize the authority and powers vested in the plaintiffs by said act of Assembly, and would without molestation or hindrance place the plaintiffs in peaceable possession of all the property of said trusts, and the plaintiffs especially hoped that the Councils of said city would repeal or annul the aforesaid resolution whereof exhibit A is a copy. And the plaintiffs accordingly, on the said seventeenth day of February, 1870, after the affirmance of said decree dismissing said bill, and before the hour assigned for the meeting of Councils on said day, served a written notice on the Mayor of said city, whereof exhibit B is a true copy. And the Mayor of said city sent said notice with a message to the Select Council, of which exhibit D is a true copy. But neither the Select or Common Council passed, nor did any member of either of said bodies introduce, any resolution proposing the repeal of the aforesaid resolution set forth in exhibit A.

This morning, in the Nisi Prius, before Chief Justice Thompson, Attorney-General Brewster, on behalf of the new Board of Trusts, presented an application for an injunction to restrain certain city officials from further interfering with the new board. The application is as follows:—

On the contrary, the said Select and Common Councils adhere to their aforesaid obstructive resolutions and all of the defendants, acting thereupon, now refuse to recognize the plaintiffs as having any authority to interfere with or to manage the trusts so as aforesaid committed to the charge of the plaintiffs.

And the defendants refuse to permit the plaintiffs to take possession of any of the real estate securities, or other property of said Trusts, or to suffer or allow the plaintiffs to proceed in the discharge of their duties.

And the defendants are now holding possession of all said trust property, without the consent and to the entire exclusion of the plaintiffs.

And said defendants claim to have the right to make leases, and to do all other acts, matters, and things necessary for the management of said trusts, to the utter exclusion of the plaintiffs and their rightful authority in the premises.

All which doings of said defendants are contrary to law and to equity, and tend to the irreparable damage of said trusts whereof the plaintiffs are the lawful custodians and directors as aforesaid.

Wherefore the plaintiffs need equitable relief, and they theretore pray:—

That pending this bill the said defendants and each of them, their officers, servants, and agents, be specially, and upon final hearing they be perpetually enjoined from refusing to recognize the plaintiffs as Directors of said City Trusts; from refusing to permit the plaintiffs to take possession of the real estate and securities belonging to said trusts, and from retaining or withholding any portion of said trust estate from the plaintiffs.

And that they be further restrained and enjoined from collecting, receiving, disbursing, or holding any of said Trust funds or moneys, save as thereto authorized by said act of June 30, 1869; and from drawing, countersigning, or paying any warrants, drafts, or orders for said trust funds or moneys, or any part thereof, unless thereto authorized by the plaintiffs; and from making, executing, sealing or delivering any leases, or other writings touching or concerning said trusts, or any of the said trust estates or property, except by like consent of the plaintiffs.

And that they be further, as aforesaid, restrained and enjoined from holding any portion of the said trust estates, securities, or property, to the exclusion of the plaintiffs, from intermeddling therewith to the exclusion of the plaintiffs, and from obstructing or in any manner interfering with the plaintiffs in the discharge of their said duties as directors of said trusts, and from acting in any manner in performance of any duty connected with either of the trusts heretofore confided to the city of Philadelphia, and which, by the act of June 30, 1869, have been devolved upon the Directors of the City Trusts.

And for such further and other relief as to the Court shall seem meet and equity may require.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, for plaintiffs.

Attached to the bill were the exhibits referred to—resolutions of Councils, etc., together with the following:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1870.—Dear Sir:—The Directors of the City Trusts have provided, as a place of deposit for the safe keeping of all the title papers, books of account, records, and documents whatsoever of the said city, appertaining to Girard Trusts, the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, and you are hereby required to deliver the custody thereof to the said Board of Trusts.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM WELSH, President.

To Charles S. Smith, Esq., Superintendent of Girard Estates.

Samuel S. Cavin, Esq., Agent of Girard Estates.

COPY OF NOTICE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY TRUSTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1870.—Charles Oat, Esq., Superintendent of City Trusts—Dear Sir:—The Directors of City Trusts have provided, as a place of deposit for the safe keeping of all the title-papers, books of account, records, and documents whatsoever of the said city appertaining to all city trusts, the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, and you are hereby required to deliver the custody thereof to the said Board of Trusts.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM WELSH, President.

William Welsh, having been duly affirmed according to law, doth affirm and say that the facts stated in the foregoing bill are true.

That the plaintiffs were duly appointed Directors of said City Trusts, and are still in office as directors aforesaid. That the constitutionality of the said act of June 30, 1869, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court after a full hearing.

That the Councils of said city have passed the resolution (exhibit A) as stated in the bill.

That plaintiffs served the notice (exhibit B) as stated in the bill.

That the Councils have not repealed said resolution, or even proposed to do so.

On the contrary thereof, they maintain their hold upon and direction of said trusts and property thereto belonging, and exclude the plaintiffs therefrom.

Under said resolution all of said defendants deny the right of plaintiffs to manage or control said trusts, and the plaintiffs cannot proceed in the dischaage of their duties without the assistance of this Honorable Court.

That the said Board of Trusts have organized; have appointed affiant their President; have provided a suitable place for the safe-keeping of all the title papers, etc., of said Trusts—of which notice has been given to Charles S. Smith, Superintendent, and Samuel S. Cavin, Agent of the Girard Estates, and Charles Oat, Superintendent of Trusts, who have refused to deliver said books, etc., into the custody of said Board of Trusts. WILLIAM WELSH, President.

Affirmed and subscribed before me the 21st day of February, 1870.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Prothonotary.

The Chief Justice said that from late events he had a somewhat thorough knowledge of this matter and appreciated the merits of the petition, and saw but one way of acting in the premises, namely, to grant the preliminary injunction, fixing the amount of security at $500, and naming next Saturday for the hearing.

A HORRIBLE CASE.

A Den for the Destruction of Infants.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Press* says:—

An investigation was made in a house on Seventh street relative to the recent birth of an illegitimate infant. The officers were led up a pair of winding and rickety stairs, through three rooms, into a dark, narrow corner, where a woman lay, with the pallor of death on her brow, only recently having given birth to a child. The father is a married man.

As to the place where the girl has been kept, a Mrs. Mann, who is proprietress of the sink, is one of those sly, yet half-witted creatures who make pretensions to effecting cures through spiritual agencies, and her house is a den where children of illegitimate birth may be left, the real object being their destruction. One infant lay upon the lap of the woman, Mrs. Mann, which she stated was five months old. This is undoubtedly true, but the poor child had been stunted in growth, and is in a sickly, emaciated condition which portends a short life. The one recently born had been secreted when the doctor visited the sick woman on previous occasions, and he determined a day or two since to ascertain where it was. After running through the different rooms, he found it wrapped up in a shawl and lying in a corner where there was nothing but rubbish, which was piled upon the new-born infant; and in all probability it had been left there at least four days. The spark of life was almost extinct, and but a plaintive wail indicated its presence. We assisted in removing the woman and the two babes to a carriage, the former to be taken to the infirmary, and the latter to the poor-house, where they will be properly cared for. Mrs. Mann has all the necessary facilities for her work; consisting of a hard heart, a secluded residence, damp rooms, etc., and she practises it with a ready will, the only condition being that she shall be well paid.

AN AWFUL EXPLOSION.

An Entire Structure Demolished—Seven Men Killed and a Number Wounded.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of February 18 says:

The fearful concussion of a most awful boiler explosion shook the entire southern portion of St. Louis and reverberated throughout the city at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. To listeners in the central and western sections the detonation was appallingly distinct, and excited the gravest apprehensions of some unnamable calamity. Residents for many blocks around were nearly stunned, and on rushing out discovered the air filled with clouds of smoke and dust, over and around the site of the well-known "Union Car Works and Railway Foundry," on De Kalb street and Lami street.

The steam-engine in this foundry worked also the machinery in the car works, by means of a massive shaft passing through an excavation beneath Lami street. It was the boiler of this engine that had exploded, hurling the entire building into scattered ruins, wrecking an adjoining building on the south, instantly crushing or scalding to death six of the workmen, and wounding—some dangerously and others less seriously—about twice as many more.

The people on the streets and in the buildings in the immediate neighborhood were for a time paralyzed with horror, and blinded or left almost in darkness by the vapor and grime, but when the first moments of surprise had passed, they poured in crowds towards the scene of wreck.

Four of the unfortunates, *dead*, were taken out by them before the crowds gathered. Help was then more plentiful, and in a wonderfully short time the mass of timbers, iron, brick, mortar, and rubbish was searched through—two other dead bodies were borne sorrowfully out, and the still living were extricated and removed.

The six mangled corpses were carried across Lami street to the car works, and deposited therein, laid out upon boards on the ground, presenting a spectacle most lamentable and sickening—heads crushed, faces contused and begrimed, and legs and arms broken, bloody, ghastly, and covered with coal dust.

The following is a list of the dead:—

Daniel O'Shea, a single man, aged thirty years.

Patrick Sweeney, a married man, fifty years of age. He leaves a widow and four children.

Francis Collins, unmarried, twenty-three years of age.

Dominick Moran, a boy of fourteen years.

John Kergan, the engineer, thirty-four years of age. He leaves a widow and one child.

Matthew Roe, aged twenty-three years, unmarried.

All of the above six were killed instantly.

Paul Beboux, aged twenty-five years. He was married, and lived at No. 2237 Congress street, where now are his widow and two children. He died shortly after being removed from the ruins.

In several cases the injuries from scalds, burns, and bruises are so severe as to preclude the possibility of recovery. Some of the wounded, upon being rescued, were taken or went alone to their homes. The following list comprises the names of all of the most seriously injured:—Patrick McDonald, Frank Fitzpatrick, John Grimes, Bogart Flanuigan, Robert Bowman, John Blake, John Waddel, Charles Cameron, Richard Wells and brother, and a German, name unknown. All of the above killed and wounded were laborers, except the engineer, Kergan.

The building is a perfect wreck. Some parts of the structure were thrown a great distance—one piece of iron, weighing perhaps three hundred pounds, was hurled over the space of a hundred feet. Adjoining on the south was Card's distillery, in the brick wall of which a breach six feet in diameter was blown by the explosion.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. The foreman, Max Marcotte, had just passed through the engine-room and saw, he says, that the steam pressure was not above eighty pounds. As he passed out at the front door, having just left the engine-room, the explosion occurred. Marvellously he escaped unhurt, though hurled about five feet into the street. The engine was not in motion at the time of the collapse.

SHOCKING.

A Son Inadvertently Kills His Father.

Mr. Alexis Droit, formerly of St. Louis, lately residing in Illinois, five miles from East St. Louis, on the bluffs on the Columbia road, was on last Thursday accidentally shot dead by his own son, a youth of sixteen years. Seeing some ducks in the lake, the lad picked up his gun, asked his father if it was loaded, and the same instant raised with his thumb the hammer of the lock. Before the old man could answer, his boy's thumb slipped off the hammer, the gun was discharged, and the contents were lodged in the father's right side. The unfortunate man lingered in great agony till yesterday, when he expired. The young man has been in a frenzied state, bordering on insanity, since the occurrence, and the family are apprehensive that he will become deranged in consequence of this deplorable casualty.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The second period of the February term opened this morning, a new jury being in attendance.

The Court was officially informed, this morning, that the officers having in charge bench warrants for the arrest of parties indicted for keeping gambling-houses had been unable to serve them, and his Honor instructed Special Detective Wood to call upon the Mayor for whatever force he should deem necessary for the arrests, and said that if they were needed, every officer of the court would be detailed to aid in the execution of its process.

Parties failing to attend this morning, the court adjourned until Wednesday, it being the intention of the courts to stand adjourned to-morrow, in celebration of Washington's birthday.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The old bail cases left untried from past terms were begun this morning in the old court-room.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Joseph D. Thornton vs. John Van Gunten, who was sued with Robert Grigg. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $273·73.

Henry S. Haines vs. A. N. Atwood. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

W. Burnet Levern vs. The Atlantic Brick Manufacturing Company. An action to recover for a brick-making machine sold to defendants. Verdict for plaintiff, $1709·22.

William McLaughlin vs. George Smith. An action to recover for work done upon the new City road, the plaintiff having been employed by the defendant, who was the contractor for the construction of the road. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The February term of this Court was opened this morning, John Welsh, Esq., being appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

The first case put upon trial was that of the United States vs. One still and other property, claimed by James Donnelly. The distillery run by the claimant at No. 146 Thompson street was seized in April, 1868, on the ground that the returns made of the business carried on there were false, for which reason the information of forfeiture was made. The amount involved is about $1675. The case is yet on trial.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Action of the Government in the Cuban Complication—The Iron-clad Saugus Ordered to Havana—New Mexico Indians—Location of Claims and Charges of Fraud.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Soundings for an International Telegraph Line.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Commander John Irwin, U. S. N., has orders, as soon as his vessel, the Yantic, now at New York, is ready for sea, to proceed to St. Domingo City, and will then proceed to run a line of deep sea soundings for the International Ocean Telegraph Company. The line of soundings will be from Batabanoa to St. Jago de Cuba, thence to Jacmel, Island of Haiti, St. John, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Kitto, Antigua, Dominica, Barbadoes, Tobago, Trinidad to Demerara.

A United States Steamer Ordered to Havana.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—At last, at the request of the Secretary of State, Secretary Robeson has ordered the United States iron-clad Saugus to leave Key West immediately for Havana, and remain in that harbor until further orders.

The Cadetships.

The sale of naval cadetships was again considered before the committee of investigation this morning. Holmes C. Offley, chief clerk of the Navy Department, was examined.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Frauds in Locating Indian Agencies.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Ex-Governor Arny passed through here to-day, from New Mexico, on his way to Washington. He reports that the Ute Indians are discontented in consequence of the frauds practised upon them in the location of their agency at Willaunutsche and Capote. They have promised to remain peaceable, and are willing to go on the reservation if their agency is located at Rio Pass.

The Perrous Monache bands refuse to go, but will trust the Government to do them justice and expose the frauds in locating their agency and the purchase of their lands by speculators.

The Southern Apaches are hostile and are constantly engaged in depredations upon the citizens.

The Legislature of New Mexico is unanimously in favor of railroads through the Territory, and believes the extension of the Pacific Road would tend greatly to settle the Indian question in that region, and especially if the Government will feed the Indians while it is being built.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 21—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92½ for money and 92⅝ for account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 87¾; 10-40s, 84¼. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton opens dull; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11½d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 21—11 A. M.—Linseed Oil, £32 5s. Turpentine, 30s. 6d.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21. — Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 119. Five-twenties, 1864, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 114½; do. 1865, do., 114½; do. do., new, 113½; do. 1867, 113⅝; do. 1868, 113⅝; 10-40s, 112¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65¼; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 33¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97¾; Erie, 26½; Reading, 98¾; Adams Express, 62½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 88¼; Illinois Central, 142½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101½; Chicago and Rock Island, 120¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91½
Con. Stock Scrip...	98	Pacific Mail Steam...	42½
do. scrip.....	92¾	Western Union Tele	34¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .	27	Mil. & St. Paul R. ex d	64½
Ph. and Rea. R.....	98½	Mil. & St. Paul pf. ex d	79¼
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	88¼	Adams Express.....	62½
Cle. and Pitt. R.....102		Wells, Fargo & Co....	20¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	73½	Tennessee 6s, new.	59¾
Chi. and N. W. pref..	89⅞	Gold.....	.119
Chi. and R. I. R.....	120¾	Market firm.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Feb. 21, 1870.

Money is in active supply to borrowers on call at 5 per cent. on railroad or good miscellaneous collaterals, and at 4½ on Government pledges. Large balances, however, are often left with good houses at 4 per cent., though this figure is exceptional. In time loans the market continues dull, as usual, and business men hold aloof from the market with a singular persistency, considering the low rates current. 7 per cent. is the average discount on first-class paper for sixty or ninety days, and 6 per cent for thirty days or under.

Gold is weak but rather steady. Opening sales were made at 118⅝, and closed at noon at 119.

Government bonds are stronger, and another advance is made on last quotations.

The Stock market was quite active, and prices higher. In State securities there were sales of the war loan at 102. City sixes were quiet but stronger; sales of the old issue at 99¾, and of the new at 100¾.

Reading Railroad was quite active and higher. Sales at 49¼ and at 48⅝, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54@54¼. 36¼ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 13¾ for Catawissa, and 35½ for preferred do.

In Canal stocks there was little doing. 16 was bid for Schuylkill preferred and 32¾ for Lehigh.

To-morrow the banks will be closed to public business.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@118; 5-20s of 1862, 115½@115¾; do., 1864, 114¼@114½; do., 1865 114⅝@114⅝; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@113¾; do., 1867, 113⅜@113½; do. 1868, 113⅜@113½; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; Cur. 6s, 111¼@111½. Gold, 119.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; do., 1862, 115¼@115¾; do. 1864, 114½@114¾; do. 1865, 114½@114¾; do. 1865, new, 113@113¼; do. 1867, do. 113⅜@113¾; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@113¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 118⅞@119⅛; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $960@970; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $695@710.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 114¾@114¾; do. 1865, 114¼@114¾; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113¾@113⅞; do. July, 1868, 113⅜@113⅝; 5s, 10-40, 113¼@113¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 118¾@119¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s W L Cp.	102	100 sh Read R.	c.	49·31
$2000 City 6s. New.	100¼	100	do.	49·31
$3400 do.	s. 100¼	100	do.	b60. 49¼
$600 City 6s, Old		100	do.	c. 49·31
R S O.	99¾	100	do.	s5wn&1. 49·31
$3000 do.	99¾	300	do.	s. b60. 49¼
$8000 Reading 6s.	s. 104¾	100	do.	s60wn. 49
7 sh Leh V R	54	100	do.	s30wn. 49¼
37 do.	s5wn. 54¼	100	do.	rg&in. 49·31
52 sh Penna R.	s. 57	100	do.	c. 49·31
100 do.	c. 57	200	do.	b30wn. 49·31
100 do.	57	300	do.	s. 49·31
10 sh Leh N.	s. 32¾	100	do.	s5wn&1. 49·31
100 sh Read	s5&1. 49¼	100	do.	s40. 49
100 do.	s10. 49¼	100	do.	c. 49·31
500 do.	s5wn&1. 49¼	900	do.	s. 49·31
200 do.	s30. 49¼	200	do.	s5&in. 49·31
100 do.	b30. 49¼	100	do.	2d. 49·31
500 do.	s5wn&1. 49¼	100	do.	c. 49¼
100 do.	s5&in. 49¼	200	do.	49·31
100 do.	b30wn. 49·31	200	do.	s60. 48·94
100 do.	49·31			

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	118¾	10·52 A. M.	119
10·25 "	118¾	11·22 "	119¼
10·27 "	118¾	11·30 "	119¼
10·28 "	119¼	11·37 "	119

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.—The inquiry for Cloverseed continues good, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 200 bushels at $8@8·25. In Timothy no movement. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2·25, at which figure it is taken on arrrival.

There is no great degree of activity in the Flour market, but with reduced stocks, lighter receipts from all quarters, and relative high prices for Wheat, holders are unwilling to accept any abatement from Saturday's quotations. Sales of 5@600 barrels, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Northwestern extra family at $5·25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·75; and fancy lots at higher figures. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

The Wheat market presents no new feature. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·25. Rye is selling at $1. The offerings of Corn are light, and prices steady. Sales of of 3000 bushels yellow at 88@92c., and white at 95c. Oats are unchanged. 3000 bushels light Pennsylvania sold at 54@55 cents.

Whisky is quiet. Sales of wood-bound packages at 98c., and iron do. at $1.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.—There was but little urgency in the demand for Beef Cattle this week, and prices declined ½c. ₰ lb. We quote choice at 9@9¼c.; prime at 8¼@8¾c.; fair to good at 7½@8c.; and common at 5¾@6¾c. ₰ lb. gross, as in quality. Receipts, 1768 head.

The following sales were reported:—

Head.
50 Owen Smith, Western, 8@10.
55 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 8@9¼.
39 Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 7½@9.
79 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7½@9¼.
70 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@9½.
44 James S. Kirk, Chester co., 8¾@9½.
21 B. F. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9.
100 James McFillen, Western, 8@9¾.
60 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10.
124 Ulman & Bachman, Ohio, 9@10¼.
100 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@10½.
105 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 8@10¾.
59 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6½@8¾.
60 H. Chain, Western, 7@8½.
150 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@9¾.
43 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 8@9.
65 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 8@9¾.
84 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9¾.
79 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 7@9.
45 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 7@7¾.
27 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 8@9.
41 Blum & Co., Western, 7@8½.
50 G. Ellinger, Virginia, 7½@9½.
46 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8½@9¾.
30 A. Kimble, Chester

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WANTED—ST. GEORGE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In that most veritable of histories wherein are chronicled the triumphs of the seven champions of Christendom in their warfare against all "Pagans, infidels, and enemies of the God of Heaven," most notable mention and mastership is given to St. George, not alone for his invincible prowess, for his enchanted steed Bayard, and sword Ascalon, but for that he was "clothed with all gentle graces, that he was by day or night the courteous knight, of rare and princely behavior."

Nowadays there are no burning dragons or witch Kalybs for the champions of Christendom to overthrow. The conspirators against decency, civilization, and heaven muster yet in legions; but St. George with his Barbary armor and enchanted lance would cut but a ridiculous figure before them. Our champions rout them manfully; one by one of the dark host, slavery, bigotry, and unbelief has gone down, or is to go, before the modern weapons of the pen and tongue. St. George and his compatriots needed physical strength and skill to meet their ghastly foes; but our knights must attack their spiritual enemies with spiritual forces; faith in God and man, shrewd mother-wit, and, above all, mouths like Aaron's, that will speak well. It is, as we all know, not only by their tongues they set forth the civilization, the lofty truths born into the world, since the days of dragons and witches: it is in their words, their gracious lives and presence, dignified by all nobility of manhood, that we find the old-time St. George, with his poor courtesy and effort at gentle grace set aside and utterly thrown into the shade as the rude type of a rude era.

Conceive that most grave and courtly knight, with his pure virgin lady Sabra, making a pilgrimage through the United States to witness the signs by which this rare civilization and progress of the nineteenth century manifests and justifies its life. Imagine the finely-toned manners, the rare courtesy, the gentle dignity of speech by which they would be instructed and warned of the new brotherhood among men.

Do they take up a journal of the foremost thought in the central city of civilization intended for the morning supply of mental food for cultured men and delicate women? Eight of the twelve columns are devoted to "Beastly Murders," "A Thief's Games," "Chopping a Man to Death," or the details of "Burn's Pit," and accurate descriptions of the chewing therein of trained rats by a man. But hold! here is a history of a noble charity wherein homeless babes are taken in and cared for. Here the knight, whose vow was to protect the weak and helpless, can surely learn a novel lesson from these later times. Our modern champion finds it and reads it to him:—"The lovely lady President was present and wore a gros-grain silk trimmed with gold color piping, and bestowed her wreathed smiles on all. The Secretary was ravishing in blue velvet, etc."

If St. George should fail in these dashes here and there by that most Christian knight Jenkins to detect any symptom of progress, or of the rare and princely behavior worthy of a country and an age which have spent their best blood in the cause of freedom, and loosened the chains of four million slaves, let him enter the halls of Congress and hear the daily discourse of men who represent and govern that country and that age. Here, doubtless, in the wise benignity of words, in the stately gravity of bearing, he will find the reflection of this day of the world, a day more noble than any which Plato knew. He hears the lie given and taken without a grimace; he hears this man accused of bribery, another of theft, in the same language which he heard in the New York slums, and finally, at the mysterious words, "Shoo fly! don't bodder me," thinks it better to go down to the slums at once, and learn from the shoe-black teachers what Congressmen only give him second-hand.

But on the way, Sabra, let us suppose, desires to find a convention of her own sex, whereupon they journey to Newark. Women, no doubt, with the wider culture and lofty glimpses into truth afforded by the many passing centuries, have risen to the heights of strength and serenity to which the fair and gentle maiden of that past barbarous age can only look up in hopeless envy. Their desire, too, to assume the place and duties of man can only arise from the fact that they have conquered all those of their own: that in purity, refinement, tender womanliness they have no more to learn. Sabra seats herself in a chattering, turbulent crowd and hears one of her sisters announce that "Man was the whale; Jonah in his stomach was woman; and man would find it plaguey hard to keep her swallowed!" Another sister varies the figure and defines "man as a little Almighty in boots." Convinced that the language of these oracles is figurative and capable of some divine interpretation, Sabra gives it up and comes away. Where shall we direct the sanguine knight to take her for the clearest glimpse of our modern civilization? Shall we invite them to peep in the back door of H. R. H.'s bedchamber with us, to count over his collars and socks and finger his jewelry? or to the gallows to gloat over our next treat of a dangling wretch who dies game?

Or shall we honestly ask ourselves if there is not some altogether noble and gracious thing owned by this knight of the grave and gentle speech which we have almost let fall in our hurrying progress; a something which is fast becoming a lost art in our schools, our legislation, our women, and we had almost said our churches; the manner kindly, simple, and true, the speech, gentle and courtly, by which the champions of Christ honored him, their brother, and themselves. Shall we take a lesson from St. George?—and if we are willing, where can we find him or his likeness?

PRINCE ALFRED IN INDIA.

From the London Spectator.

If Prince Alfred will only keep himself from feeling bored, or even from expressing his feeling, his visit to India will, we think, be a decided success, a ceremonial worth much more than the very economical sum which is said to have been assigned to it, and which Lord Mayo has supplemented out of his private purse with more than Irish free-handedness. It is quite evident to anyone who reads the accounts of the Prince's reception with understanding that the natives are pleased with the visit, and they greatly enjoy that form of pleasure—a pageant which is also an honor being a native's idea of enjoyment—and they got too little of it. We objected very strongly to the waste of £10,000 of Indian money on the Sultan's reception, a pageant no native would see, but a little money spent in India on highly-colored scenes, on durbars and processions and coronations—the investiture of a native Prince with his regal office should resemble a coronation—would, we believe, be well spent, and help to remove the native complaint, that British rule is like the sky, dullest when it is most fertilizing. Calcutta has a million of people, and a trade of forty millions, and wealth untold, and does not see a pageant, a display either of pomp or power, twice in a generation. This is the harder from the singular tone which the city, the third in importance in her Majesty's dominions, has for more than a century persistently maintained. Partly from the character of the people, ninety per cent. of whom are Bengalees, Ooreyahs, or foreigners, partly from the remarkable absence of distress—actual hunger being nearly unknown—and partly from the conviction of the upper class, that whatever the merits or demerits of British rule, it means wealth for them, Calcutta has presented since 1790 the singular spectacle of an enormous city which is at once a capital and a port, which is ruled by foreigners, which contains from fifty to sixty thousand men who are fighters by trade, yet are not in Government service, and which has never yet seen a serious riot, or indeed a riot of any kind. Troops, we believe, have never yet been called out in Calcutta, and the swarming native town remained throughout the mutiny as quiet as the deck of a Queen's ship. No honor of the ceremonial kind, and especially no honor from the throne, can be said to be undeserved by such a capital, and it is clear the people considered the visit of the Shahzada to be one. They turned out in thousands, sat with that marvellous patience which is to the Hindoo what resignation is to the Christian, for hours in the sun, cheered in their way with the sharp, shrill cry which suggests a half sob in the hurrah, and lighted up at night with the best-tempered unanimity. There is not a trace in Calcutta of the Venetian feeling towards Austria, nor was there the slightest mark of any in the princes who had gathered together from the more warlike provinces to receive the Queen's son. Sindiah, it was said, was out of temper because he did not have a guard of honor—very like a duke wanting one—but he was not out of temper with the Prince, and everybody else came down to the festivities radiant with pleasure. It will be the same all over the Northwest, in Agra, in the heart of the mutiny districts, everywhere a deep sense of gratification will be both expressed and felt; and it may be worth while to explain, or try to explain, why it is so, why a race which, if it saw a chance, would expel the British to-morrow, and which, if it waits a thousand years—what is a thousand years to a race that never forgets and never changes its mind?—will expel them in the end, should yet welcome the son of the British sovereign with hearty cordiality. The explanation that it is mere childish love of fuss is of course a very easy one, but to men who remember that Hindoos conquered and civilized a continent, built a thousand great cities, organized an original society which has lasted, and thought out a new philosophy, such a reply is more facile than satisfactory. The Hindoo is not the child but the female of humanity, and his character is worth a little study, even on a point like this.

In the first place, then, one of the bitterest incidents of conquest is wanting to the Hindoo. He does not look upon the conqueror *qua* conqueror as an oppressor, an immoral being claiming from the sword what he ought to derive only from election. Conquest in his eyes is right, the conqueror a man who, by being conqueror, proves that he is somehow in harmony and favor with the destinies. It is his business to conquer if he can, not to sit still and talk about peace and good-will to all mankind. A well-known Calcutta Rajah brought this theory out with extraordinary force. He was the Cardinal of Hindooism, the head of the ultra-orthodox party, the fierce opponent of white customs, the champion of the Brahmins, the Chancellor of Nuddea—the Bengalee Oxford—and a man of the highest social position; but he joined in a testimonial to Lord Dalhousie on the avowed ground, eloquently maintained in a vernacular speech, that to lament the fall of thrones was quite right, but that the moral duty of a Viceroy was to make them fall, to fling kingdoms into his sovereign's lap, to subdue as many people as he could, and to get all the treasure fairly belonging to the conqueror. Lord Dalhousie had done his duty splendidly, and though that duty crushed his own people, he should vote for paying him deserved honor. There spoke the true Hindoo, and in that idea, the necessary unity of right and force, is the secret of Hindoo loyalty even to a foreign power. He may hate it, he may plot to destroy it—in which case his own power, having proved its reality, will also be legitimate—but he is not stricken to the soul by it, not degraded by that any more than by any other manifestation of the Supreme Will.

It follows that no manifestation of loyalty to the actual power impairs the Hindoo's self-respect; that if a foreign band plays, he can listen; if a foreign Prince arrives, he can attend his levee as subject; that if the actual Sovereign comes, he can strew her path with roses; and yet be trusted by rebels, and yet not be dishonest. He is performing part of that mighty ceremonial which it is his duty to perform through life, and which, in turn, he expects to be performed towards him. A native who, having the opportunity of honoring the Queen's son, did not honor him, would be a ruffian in his own eyes, a boor knowing nothing of right or wrong, and this the more especially if the Queen's son were inherently his superior, that is, of birth older than his own, as in every case, except one or two, Prince Alfred is admitted by an Indian Prince to be. And this brings us to the second point which makes a royal visit so acceptable. The one precious possession in the eyes of a great native, for which he will at any moment make any sacrifice, is his rank, his dignity, or, as he often calls it, his honor. There is no nobility on earth so punctilious or so ambitious as this group of tawny kings. No insult to that is ever forgiven. No acknowledgment of that is ever forgotten. No estate given as a reward has the effect of an extra gun in the salute. No sentence is equal in terror to a decree diminishing precedence at a Durbar. The Indian Court, well aware of all this, has gradually elaborated a code of stately ceremonial as minute as that of Versailles, often embodies its provisions in solemn treaties, and always obeys them with all the care Europeans can in such matters bring themselves to give. The code comforts the Indian Prince, is felt by him as a protection, and any infraction of it is resented as St. Simon resented the promotion of Louis XIV's natural children to the rank of Princes of the Blood; but still it is not the code of a sovereign, it has never been maintained except in a dependent court. It is now to be observed in the presence of a real prince, the rank is asserted in a true court, a court higher than the official one, and every native who obtains admission in his usual state will feel himself a higher man, with a more secure social position, a greater right to respect than before. It is very absurd no doubt, but then the Hindo *role* is not republican but monarchical; and as it is monarchical, as nearness to the monarch increases his content, and inclines him to despise the anarchical white rulers a little less, it is well that accident enables the Government to gratify him with proof that he is subject of an actual living sovereign, with sons whom it is possible to see and even to touch, and not of an abstraction whose will has no divine right to be obeyed. It is very unphilosophical, no doubt; but, after all, the people who crowd to drawing-rooms in London are not savages, nor are the ladies who risk death to kiss the Pope's hand the lowest of mankind; and there is this to be said for the Hindoo—he is consistent; as long as he conceives loyalty to be due, so long also does he resolve to pay obedience.

SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, AND THE STAFF DISPUTE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Admiral Farragut has given his cordial adhesion to Mr. Robeson's bill for staff rank—a bill which, it is understood, Vice-Admiral Porter and the line in general approve; and now General Sherman's recent letter is cited to support the same bill.

It seems to us, however, that all those who have taken part with the line in the present dispute commit the error of confounding *rank* with *command*. If our readers will recall the letters on "Naval Discipline," addressed to the *Times* by a line officer, they will note that these letters take for granted that the two terms "rank" and "command" are synonymous and interchangeable. The very noticeable articles in the Washington *Chronicle*, which also argues the line side of the question, assume this same premise. One of these articles, we remember, declared that it was "detrimental to discipline to give the staff high rank," that "a staff officer, having no command, can perform his duties as well without this rank as with it," and that it is "very injurious to discipline to so weaken the power and importance of the commanding officer." In like manner, the bills introduced by the line into Congress, regard this interdependence of rank and command as the keypoint of the discussion. Such, also, it would seem to be from the evidence taken before the Naval Committees. And, in like manner, General Sherman says, in the letter we published on Friday:—

"I don't want to go to sea in any vessel with more than one captain, or when in case of accident to him the rights and powers of his successor are not clearly prescribed by law or naval custom."

Here then we come to the pivotal point in this prolonged and bitter controversy. Is rank equivalent to command? And does it follow that in conferring higher rank on the staff than they now enjoy we must perforce give them actual control of any ship in which they may chance to outrank line officers? If these questions must be answered affirmatively, obviously the staff claim must be denied, as those officers never have received the training necessary to command a ship. But, on the other hand, if these questions can be answered negatively, it seems to us that the line argument falls to the ground, and the privilege asked for must be conceded.

Now, what are the facts in the case? In the army, as General Sherman tells us, "*all* our staff officers have actual rank. They hold commissions from the President as generals, colonels, majors, captains, etc." But does this possession of rank carry with it a command in the field? Not at all. An Article of War expressly provides as follows:—

"If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank *of the line* of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, then on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole."

Will it be pretended that such an arrangement is not equally feasible in the navy? Cannot the very regulation which confers rank also divest the staff of command? It certainly can, and in that case the line argument vanishes.

Now, in actual practice, in our army, "so long as a line officer is present for duty, he must command." General Sherman tells us that it "frequently happens" that a captain or lieutenant commands forces in which are "surgeons, paymasters, quartermasters, etc., with commissions of colonel or major, who must obey his orders." Now, why may not the same be true of a captain or lieutenant in the navy, who has surgeons, paymasters, engineers, etc., under him, with commissions of commander or commodore? Why should this latter rank prevent them from obeying his orders?

General Sherman's letter, rightly interpreted, is not an argument for the line, but a very strong argument for the staff. He says:—"If by conferring actual naval rank on the surgeons, paymasters, engineers, etc., the power of the captain, executive officer (first lieutenant), or of the officer of the deck is diminished or made doubtful, I would consider the change very damaging to the service." But as he immediately shows by the army rule that this diminution of power need not occur, he robs his own hypothesis of all its force.

We repeat once more, that the staff claim is one that will bear the test of strict investigation; and it is therefore a great pity that, instead of confining themselves to strong points, some of its advocates go off into unpatriotic tirades against the whole service.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We had some details Saturday morning of another earthquake in San Francisco and at various other places over a large area of the State of California. It occurred about noon on Thursday last. The duration of the shock was seven seconds, and its direction was from the southeast to the northwest. An instantaneous panic was of course created by the dreadful visitation, and there was the usual unceremonious rushing of the people into the streets on such occasions; but so far there are no reports of any loss of life or destruction of property from this subterranean tidal wave of liquid fire.

Real estate, however, in San Francisco will not be enhanced in value by this unwelcome intruder, for the uncertainty as to the time and strength of the next vibration will make speculators in town lots and houses dubious about investments in a city liable without warning, and within the short space of ten seconds, to be shaken to pieces. The case would be different if this were the first shock "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," because there is hardly a place in the world which since its occupation by man has escaped the warning of an earthquake, either directly under the place or near enough to suggest that there is no place on the dry land absolutely safe from such disturbances. Old Egypt, for instance, which one would suppose to be dead for thousands of years to the pulsations of earthquakes, had a shaking and waking up some seven or eight years ago, very much like this latest sensation at San Francisco.

But these California earthquakes have been sufficiently frequent during the last six or seven years to convey the idea that in that quarter they are a sort of chronic disease, never absolutely dormant, and certain to break out in some terrible paroxysm when least expected, even after many years of comparative quiet. We incline to the opinion, however, that the Pacific seaboard of California, and all the States lying west of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, lie west of the direct line of these volcanic forces, which run along or near the backbone of the continent from Patagonia into Mexico, and thence through Arizona and Nevada on the east side of the great mountain chain which divides that State from California; and thence by way of the volcanoes of Oregon and of Washington Territory into British Columbia. It was only a few weeks ago that they had in Nevada a very extensive and a very lively earthquake. Indeed, all that immense desert region, in its general character, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and known as the Great Basin, abounds, as Fremont expresses it, in evidences of "fracture and violence and fire."

We are informed that the general direction of this latest earthquake at San Francisco was from the southeast to the northwest. This would indicate that it was an offshoot from the main volcanic gulf stream, if we may so express it, which flows under Sonora, Arizona, and the Great Basin, from Mexico and Central America. As the crust of the earth, however, judging from the surface, is from four to five thousand feet thicker, even in the valleys of the Great Basin, than at San Francisco, that city, even in a side movement from the main volcanic continental current, is liable to suffer. Accordingly, we abandon our effort to show that San Francisco is in no danger, and can only commend the citizens to build no more four-story houses and no more brown-stone fronts, and to sleep down stairs convenient to the front door for four or five years, and meantime to go ahead with their business affairs, trusting in Providence that after their late earthquakes they may be exempt from such dreadful disturbances for many years to come.

TAMMANY.

From the N. Y. World.

The ring has defiled the better fame of Tammany not less than the good repute of Democracy. Tammany is an old and honored name in the history of the Democratic party It must be rescued from the dishonor of its later days. Its subjection to the ring oligarchy must end. Once again it must count its adherents in New York city wherever Democrats are counted.

From the despotism of the ring which is ruining Tammany the honest Democrats of the State as well as of the city demand that Tammany shall be redeemed. Powerful by the number of its adherents even now, strong in its identity with the origin and the history of the party, it is weak only in the selfish, sordid rule of the ring. The Democratic masses no longer rule in Tammany. The ring rules Tammany, and is ruining Tammany. The sordid selfishness of the ring has driven from the walls of Tammany many capable and incorruptible Democrats, whose influence is entitled to weight in the councils of the party, but who, by being driven off to outside organizations, are deprived of voice in the conventions of the State and the Union.

Tammany cannot afford to lose these men from its ranks, for the word Tammany should be identical with the New York City Democracy. As little can Tammany afford to take guidance from the ring, instead of from the votes of the real representatives of the city Democracy.

The General Committee must be the representatives of the Democratic masses, not the registers and dummies of the ring.

The *World's* war upon the ring is not a war upon Tammany, but, of course, includes a fight to redeem Tammany. Victory over the ring will be the redemption of Tammany itself from ring rule, the restoration of its rightful influence and authority with the voting, tax-paying Democracy of New York city, and its old estimation in the State and Union.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 22 60t

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease.
S. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
1 31 mwf13t

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dyeis the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratam so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
1 29

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
86

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 30

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW PARHAM

IS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,

The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides

t has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,

No. 704 CHESNUT St.,

1 29 PHILADELPHIA

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphie, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 8 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Stre et next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For farther particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

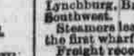
FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
Captain GRAY,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 3, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8 Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 3 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

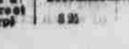
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $30.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15



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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Rufus E. Shapley addressed the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania on Saturday evening.

—Edward Price, James Watson, and Jacob C. Crump have been appointed clerks by the Receiver of Taxes.

Kate Morgan, aged eight years, residing at No. 728 Guilford street, jawbone broken by falling from the steps of her house.

Enos Black, aged 16 years, residing at No. 10 South Tenth street, shoulder fractured by falling from the second story window of his residence.

—Four stories of the seven storied wall of Bruner's mill, fronting on Linn street, above Twenty-third, fell yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock. No one was injured.

—The work of building a new tow-bridge over the Schuylkill, near the lower locks at Manayunk, has been commenced. The old bridge at this point was carried away by the flood last fall.

—The following cases have been admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—John Flemming, aged 43 years, residing at No. 233 South Front street, injured internally by falling on the sidewalk.

—A meeting of citizens was held at Market and Merrick streets, on Saturday evening, when a resolution protesting against the erection of the new public buildings on Independence Square was adopted.

—At a late hour on Saturday night a little girl, aged twelve years, a niece of Mr. Morris, a grocer at the N. W. corner of Tenth and Shippen streets, was severely burned by her clothing taking fire from a gas burner in a dining-room.

—The Finance Committee of Councils held a meeting on Saturday afternoon and agreed to report to Councils next Thursday an ordinance appropriating $150,000 to the commissioners for the erection of public buildings on Independence Square. The committee also agreed to a bill reorganizing the Board of Port Wardens, making it a department of the city.

—Messrs. Johnson, Henszey, and Adaire, of the committee of the Legislature to cooperate with the Council committee to make arrangements for a centennial anniversary and international exhibition in Philadelphia, were in the city on Saturday, and had a conference with the committee of Councils. A form of memorial, to be sent to Congress, asking action and aid upon the part of that body, was adopted.

—At a late hour on Friday night the plumbing and gas-fitting establishment of William Kelly, No. 18 N. Tenth street, was entered by thieves, who stole a quantity of silver-plated water-cocks valued at $150. They then took a roll of paper, and setting it on fire, threw it into a pile of paper in the corner, but the paper, being rolled up tightly, was only partially destroyed, which, no doubt, prevented the place from being destroyed.

—Instead of the Mayor's special officers being required to report to the Lieutenants of Police as formerly, they are now under orders to report every morning to Chief Kelly, of the Detective force. The specials are:—First district, Charles Moore; Second, Charles Richard; Third, James Rusk; Fourth, Edward Burns; Fifth, James Roberts; Sixth, Thomas Mereto; Seventh, C. Leidy; Eighth, John A. Winnie; Ninth, Nicholas McGrane; Tenth, James McGuckin; Eleventh, John Powell; Twelfth, Jacob Plucker; Sixteenth, John Sherry. John Kelley, of the Second district, and Dennis Mullin, of the Thirteenth district, have been appointed special officers, and detailed for night duty at the detective office.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 119.

—Texas has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

—Two ladies have been appointed justices of the peace in Wyoming Territory.

—An influential party in Venezuela is moving in favor of annexation to the United States.

—The system of granting lands to railroad companies was discussed in the Senate on Saturday.

—An organization in San Francisco, for the purpose of exterminating the Chinese on or before St. Patrick's Day, is reported.

—A large majority in favor of annexation to the United States is expected in St. Domingo at the election shortly to be held.

—A difficulty has arisen between the Government and the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, owing to the removal of an officer of the council.

—Secretary Boutwell is confident of being able to fund the debt in a year's time if Congress passes a bill in accordance with his recommendations.

—An appropriation of two millions and a quarter for the Naval Construction Committee will probably be agreed upon by the conference committee.

—Immense damage has been done in the East, especially at Augusta, Me., by the storm which commenced on Friday and the freshets which succeeded it.

—Numerous anonymous letters and telegrams relative to the sale of cadetships are being received by the House Military Committee, but no notice will be taken of such communications.

—In compliance with a request from the Mississippi Congressmen elect, the President will not sign the bill admitting the State until the measure removing the disabilities of a portion of the delegation has passed Congress.

—On Saturday Secretary Fish was approached by several members of the press, in reference to the President's proclamation announcing the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. He stated that the official notification of the adoption of the amendment by the Legislature of Nebraska had not yet been received at the State Department, but was expected to-morrow. The President would sign the bill admitting the State of Mississippi on Wednesday or Thursday next, and if Congress at once admitted the Senators and members of the House elected from that State, that then there would be twenty-eight States (without New York, Texas, and Georgia) that have adopted the amendment, and upon which no question can arise. The President would then issue the proclamation at once. Mr. Fish further stated that it was a great desire on the part of the President, that all the States should be in the Union at the time the proclamation is issued, but if this is impossible, he will not delay the promulgation of the glad tidings throughout the land. He said in conclusion that probably by next Saturday, and certainly by the 1st of March, the proclamation would be issued.

Foreign Affairs.

—Eugenie will visit Sweden and Norway in the spring.

—Rochefort has withdrawn from the editorship of the *Marseillaise*.

—Montpensier declares Spain his country by tradition, adoption, and affection.

—Protests against Papal infallibility have recently been placarded in Rome.

—The Carnival has opened in Rome, but the scene on the streets is not as lively as usual.

—Carlists and Miguelists, plotting in Portugal, are advancing their raifications towards the Spanish frontiers.

"Alkakange."

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following comical account of some recent occurrences in the Committee of Ways and Means:—

"Here is an instance of the wisdom of this right noble committee.

"For several years there has appeared on the tariff list an article called alkakange, and by the name it was supposed to be some powerful drug, and to it was uniformly attached a high duty. Many times, when the puissant committee reached this word, it was suggested to reduce the duty, but straightway the high-tariff coommitteemen rose to their feet and denounced any attempt to interfere with the protection of this valuable article.

"'Redeuce the duty on alkakange?' said Mr. Kelley, 'and it is thus that the wages of the Ame-er-ek-e-an leaybereur are to be re-de-euced? Is an inde-e-eus-te-re-y to be thus ruthlessly exposed to foreign ce-ompetition? I oppose the ame-endment of this duty, and ceall eupon me brethere of the kemeitee to jeoin me.'

"Up rises Horace Maynard.

"'I move to raise the duties on alkakange from sixty to six hundred per cent.!'

"'Och! smithereens! bedad! hullebeloo!' cries Dionysius Dennis O'McCarthy, of Syracuse, speaking in the nicest Portuguese accent, 'is me heart's delight and the perride of me kentry, alkakange, to receive no protection? Shades of blarney and Onondaga forbid it!'

"'I am compelled,' says Schenck, 'to vote against any reduction of the time-honored duty on alkakange. At this time, in particular, it requires our most delicate nurturing!'

"Mr. Hooper puts his hand to his rearward coat-tail pocket, and says he:—

"'Alkakange was regarded by James Otis, Samuel Adams, Cotton Mather, and Oakes Ames as worthy of the fostering care of the nation. Duty and tradition compel me to vote for its retention; but at this special juncture I do not feel called upon to say that it requires more protection.'

"'The lumber forests of Michigan,' says Austin Blair, 'murmur through their vast recesses: protect our tenderest sister, the pride of our solitude, alkakange!'

"Now, a few months ago, some obstinate free-trader, coming to the name 'alkakange,' said aloud:—

"'What in the devil is Alkakange, anyhow?'

"Deoes the geenteil-mean not kneow?' said Kelley.

"'Here's freshness!' says Austin Blair.

"'Bludanouns!' cries McCarthy, 'did ye iver hear sich ignerince?'

"'Alkakenge!' says Maynard, 'need never ask the friends of our industry to describe it.'

"But this implacable free-trader sent for an unabridged dictionary, and looking it all through, he found no such work as *alkakange*. He got no more instruction from a cyclopædia. He asked in vain of Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Science and Arts. The faces of the committee grew very long. Some one suggested that any druggist's apprentice could tell.

"So they sent to New York for a first-class chemist and paid him mileage and *per diem*, and said he;—

"'It's my belief that there's no such thing in all the length and breadth of the pharmacopœia!'

"Here the high-tariff folks exhibited indications of collapse.

"At last they raked out of the gulf of the Government printing office an ancient proof-reader, and asked him to account for *alkakange*.

"He put on three pairs of spectacles and a green shade over his eyes, and took up the printed list.

"'Well!' he said, 'this beats natur and Gineral Jackson, in whose administration I was appointed. Gentlemen, nineteen years ago a lot of quads, quoins, leads, and old types, that we used to ballast the tariff forms with, riz up onexpected through the fat matter of the tariff list, and they accidentally spelled out the werd *alkakangie*. I 'spose that you've bin a laying big duties on *alkakangie* ever since!'

"The old proof-reader put his hands on his hips, took off his spectacles, and laid down on the floor of the Ways and Means Committee, and laughed and rolled for the space of three-quarters of an hour. By the time he got up, Kelley had been round to the Government printing office and got him discharged.

"A special meeting of the committee was at once called, and Mr. McCarthy rose:—

"'I move ye, sur, that the article known as *alkakange* be put upon the fraa list!'

"'I object,' says Horace Maynard; 'move to substitute 500 per cent.'

"'I am weilleing,' says Kelley, in deep basso, 'to be gueided in theis einstence by a preoper regeard for the eopeineons of me keolleagues, and I seecond the meoteon.'

"The next day Mr. Schenck arose in the House and said that the committee had made a material reduction in the tariff. *Alkakengie* had been added to the free list.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6'46	MOON RISES	morn
SUN SETS	5'43	HIGH WATER	5'43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Celia	London	New York	Jan. 29
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 3
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 23
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Celia	New York	London	Feb. 26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Main	New York	Bremen	Feb. 26
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar. 5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar. 5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 21
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Feb. 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24
Eagle	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr A. Truedell Hess, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr A. Haines, Smith, Providence, do.

Schr J. Williamson, Corson, Providence, do.

Schr Dr. John Stradley, Camp, Port Elizabeth, do.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Boston, Day, Haddell & Co.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Cambridge, do.

Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, East Cambridge, do.

Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Boston, do.

Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Millville, N. J., Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg. At midnight 16th inst., during a heavy gale from NW., with heavy sea, lost two hhds. of molasses off deck and sustained other damage.

Brig Richmond, Powers, 71 days from Messina via Gibraltar, with fruit to S. S. Scattergood & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Brig Faustina, Patterson, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Shannon, Sawyer, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Stampede, Stratton, 18 days from Mayaguez, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. Left in port, bark Maratow, brigs Thomas Tunnell, and Herod, disch.; brgs. S. Crowell, George, and schr Fred. Smith, waiting cargo.

Schr Sophie Wilson, Nowell, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Steamtug America, Chambers, having in tow dismasted schr Ramon de Ajuria, which she fell in with off Chincoteague.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

RETURNED.

Schr Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, hence for Sagua. Captain McBride reports that on the 4th inst., at 10 P. M., in lat. 36 20, long. 75 11, while shortening sail, encountered a heavy gale from NE., which carried away the foremast, jibboom, and part of main and mizzenmasts, with all attached, save main jib and mizzen topsail, in consequence of which we were obliged to return. 19th inst., 3 P. M., while at anchor eight miles N. by W. of Chincoteague, was fallen in with by steamtug America, which came to our assistance and towed us to this port.

WENT TO SEA.

A large ship, supposed to be the Abyssinia, for Savannah, passed out 19th inst.

The following vessels sailed from Messina, on the dates, and for ports named:—

Br. bark Prima Donna, Perkins, Jan. 26, for New Orleans.

Bark Sicilian, Percival, Jan. 30, for Boston.

Bark Orchilla, Havener, Jan. 30, for Boston.

Br. brig Chilifan-Wallah, Tucker, Jan. 26, for Boston.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Jan. 28, for New York.

Brig Era N. Johnson, Johnson, Jan. 29, for N. York.

Brig Fannie, Turner, Jan. 30, for Philadelphia.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, Feb. 4, for Philadelphia.

Schr C. M. Nevins, Ruland, Jan. 30, for Baltimore.

The following remained 4th inst.:—

Bark Bounding Billow, Flinn, waiting.

Bark Wild Gazelle, Nickerson, waiting, for Boston.

Bark Trovatora, Blanchard, waiting, for Boston.

Bark Fury, Wilson, waiting.

Bark Hornet, Hopkins, waiting.

Brig Dirigo, Cozin, waiting orders.

Br. brig Sarah Ann, Outterbridge, waiting, for Boston.

Br. brig Speed, Stanley, waiting.

Brig F. H. Todd, McGuire, loading, for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Portlaw, Rice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.

Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leith 4th inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 19th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 19th inst.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 18th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Colburn, hence, at Providence 18th inst.

Schr Light of Hope, Dickens, hence for Providence, at New York 19th inst.

Schr American Eagle, Clare, from New Castle, Del., for Newburyport, passed Hell Gate 18th inst.

Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, at New York 18th inst. from Wilmington, N. C.

Schr Annie May, May, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 16th inst.

Schr H. N. McColley, Hubbard, sailed from Fall River 16th inst. for Philadelphia, and was at anchor 18th off the meadows upper end of Randall's Island.

Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, sailed from Providence 18th inst., for New York.

Schr Com. Kearney, Philbrook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 17th inst.

Schr Prize Banner, Atkins, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport A. M. 18th inst.

Schr James Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.
2 9

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St. Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO. Term beginning March 1. Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870. 1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

COAL.

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JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. s 16 6m

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11 1

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALITY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 29½ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 2 6mf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

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JAMES & HUBER, Successors to JAMES & LEE, No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb, Are now closing out their entire stock of Winter Goods, Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

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Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL. FARREL, HERRING & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 629 CHESNUT Street TO No. 807 CHESNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes (WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

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FINE FURNITURE. DANIEL M. KARCHER, Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St. A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 2 3 thstulmrp

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PATENTS.

PATENTS. OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS, 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, SEVENTH Street, above F, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mw3m

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 2 7 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

NOTICE.—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at public sale on THURSDAY, February 24th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 218 North Second street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—

One Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash-Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue. JAMES N. KERNS, 2 8 Deputy Collector First District.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. THE LAST NIGHTS POSITIVELY OF MR. FRANK MAYO, in his wonderful impersonation of TOM BADGER, TOM BADGER, in Boucicault's intense drama of THE STREETS OF NEW YORK. General GRANT, Jr., as the "Boot Black." Friday—Farewell Benefit of Mr. Frank Mayo. Saturday—Last "Matinee" of the Streets.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 21, First Night of the distinguished Comedian and charming Actress and Vocalist, MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS. These distinguished artistes will appear in their Grand Romantic Irish Drama of TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, February 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. WATKINS GRAND MATINEE. Doors open at 1½; commence at 2 o'clock, when will be presented the Romantic Drama TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins ¼ to 8. DOUBLE BILL—COMEDY AND BURLESQUE. MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, THE LOVE CHASE. Constance.....Mrs. JOHN DREW Followed by Craig's Burlesque, DON JUAN. WEDNESDAY, Benefit of MRS. THAYER. Thursday—Benefit of Miss Lizzie Price. Friday—Benefit of Mrs. and Mr. Stoddart. Saturday—Benefit of F. F. Mackay.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth. Immense success of J. S. BUDWORTH, the great Dutch Comedian and Vocalist, in Imitations, Songs, and Impersonation of Dutch Actor; Miss BLANCHE STANLEY, the Charming Vocalist; DEROSA, Etc. EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

GRAND STEREOPTICON Dissolving Views and Tableau Entertainment, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEWSBOYS' HOME Under the direction of O. H. WILLARD, Esq., AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1870. TICKETS, 50 CENTS, To be had at the Music Stores and at the Hall. 2 17 4t

CONCERT HALL.—THE PILGRIM! SECOND WEEK! GREAT SUCCESS! EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING! Crowded houses and enthusiastic audiences greet it. The press praise and indorse it. Indorsed by the clergy, from the pulpit, as the grandest, most sublime and soul-enchanting collection of beautiful and costly Paintings ever exhibited in this country. The Music and Descriptive Lecture and the Grand Transformation Scene is the masterpiece of the day. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30; evenings at 8 o'clock. SEE THE PILGRIM! SEE THE PILGRIM! Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Children, 25 cents. 2 21 3t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). Matinee Washington's Birthday, 2½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrels Introduce, First time—Grand Farce, Robert Make-Airs. Second Week, Brilliant engagement of Mr. Dougherty. Engagement of Great Tenor, Mr. D. S. Vernon.

CONCERT AND RECITATIONS.—MONITOR TEMPLE, No. 63, invites all to a pleasant entertainment, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Tenth and CHESNUT, TUESDAY EVENING, February 22. Music—Irma and Washington Glees; Fulmer, Conly and others. Recitations—Prof. Adams, Shoemaker, Mrs. Warren and others. Tickets, 50 cents; admitting three, $1—at Trumpler's and the door.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18 6

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

An article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of yesterday contains quotations from acts of the old Colonial Assembly and the State Legislature which prove that a distinct understanding was established, more than a century ago, that the ground lying immediately south of the State House should remain "a public green and walk forever," and that this understanding has been repeatedly confirmed and reaffirmed by competent authorities. The *Dispatch* also directs attention to the remarkable fact that the city has no legal title whatever to two lots of ground in the centre of the Walnut street front of Independence Square, which are ninety-nine feet front by two hundred and fifty-five feet deep, running back one-half the distance of the square, and it alleges that "some day the heirs of the real owners may turn up."

In the present state of public opinion, and the absence of appropriations by Councils, would be totally wrong for the Building Commission to attempt to either cut down the trees on Independence Square or to lay the foundations of new buildings there, even if no legal difficulties arising from a defective title existed. In all justice and fairness, the people who are so deeply interested, and who are to foot the bill for the magnificent structures contemplated, should have an opportunity of saying where their money is to be expended. It would be an unpardonable outrage to take a snap judgment against them on this question, and to proceed to incur heavy debts in their name, before appropriations had been legally made. The Building Commission have gone to the verge of their power in awarding contracts, and it would be the height of folly and injustice to take a single additional step before their proceedings are fully and finally confirmed alike by Councils and the tacit or formal consent of the Legislature. Under the most favorable circumstances, it will be an extremely doubtful and dangerous proceeding to erect buildings in Independence Square in the face of the existing restrictions and in defiance of the absence of a clear title to a large portion of the land that will be occupied. And if any new movement is attempted, we hope the opponents of the Independence Square project will make prompt application for an injunction.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SEELY.

One of the inconveniences of being a staff officer in the United States navy under the present condition of affairs is the liability of being court-martialled and punished for what appear to be heinous offenses against discipline in the eyes of the line officers, but which to the untutored eyes of civilians would seem to be highly meritorious actions. One of the advantages of being a line officer is the privilege of committing outrages that on shore would subject the offender to a term of years in the penitentiary, but which a naval court-martial only thinks worthy of a nominal punishment. The difference between the status of the line and staff in this respect is fully exemplified in the cases of Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Greene and Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely. Dr. Greene declined to take from the sick list the name of a man whom he considered unfit for duty, when ordered to do so by his commanding officer. For this he was tried by a court-martial last August, and sentenced to be suspended from rank, on furlough pay, for two years, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. The Honorable Secretary of the Navy tacitly acknowledged the injustice of this finding of the court, while confirming it, by remitting the major part of the sentence, and simply giving Dr. Greene a mild reprimand. The upshot of the affair was that Dr. Greene promptly resigned his commission as an Assistant Surgeon in the United States navy, as any man with the instincts of a gentleman would have done under the same circumstances.

Lieutenant-Commander Seely was tried last September for permitting the infliction of unlawful and cruel punishments and tortures upon the persons of certain seamen under his command as executive officer of the Pawnee, and also for falsely representing the facts of the case to the commander of the vessel. For this little irregularity Mr. Seely was found guilty, and the severest sentence that the Secretary of the Navy could extort from the court by sending its findings back to it several times for revision, was that Lieutenant-Commander Seely should be suspended from duty for four years on furlough pay, with loss of rank for that time, and be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. The Honorable Secretary of the Navy confirms this "inadequate" sentence because otherwise Lieutenant-Commander Seely would escape all punishment.

These two cases need no comment, as they speak plainly for themselves, and illustrate perfectly the difference that exists between the line and staff officers, a difference that the latter are endeavoring to have equalized by asking Congress to grant them positive rank which will place them in some measure on an equality with the men who now domineer over them. Both of these sentences were outrages that deserve emphatic condemnation, and in the case of Seely, especially, justice has not been done, and will not be done unless he is dismissed from the service he has disgraced and made to serve out a term in the penitentiary besides. Discipline must be maintained on board men-of-war, but the laws prohibiting cruel punishments are stringent, and some measures more efficient than courts-martial should be adopted for their enforcement, and for the protection of the sailors. The officers of the court that imposed this absurd sentence on Mr. Seely became participants in his crime by not punishing him as he deserved, and the reprimand to all parties concerned given in the general order published on Saturday is far from being an adequate condemnation of the outrage.

The Heart of Susan B. Anthony was made to leap with joy—to use an expression that is highly figurative when applied to the heart of such a staid and venerable female—by the announcement that a proposition to submit to the people of Minnesota a woman's suffrage constitutional amendment had passed one branch of the Legislature. But the joyous capers of Miss Susan's vital organ were destined to be of very short duration. The full phraseology of the proposed amendment has fallen under Susan's eyes, and she has been horrified by learning that the women's ballots shall not be deposited in the same boxes as the men's! It is scarcely possible that there could have happened anything which would contribute so much towards strengthening Susan's deliberate opinion that men, as a class, are not only indisposed to do justice to women, but morally and intellectually incapable of so doing, even if they were so disposed. But the worst of it is that Susan's own conscience is not altogether at ease in the matter. She some time since fulminated a pronunciamento against a certain domestic arrangement which has been in vogue ever since men and women were first given in marriage to each other; and now she discovers with dismay that her teachings have not been altogether in vain, and that, although the lawmakers of Minnesota are not yet disposed to decree that it is not exactly the thing for a man and his wife to repose beneath the same coverlet, it is manifestly improper for their ballots to nestle together in the same cigar-box.

The Bedford Street Mission, as we have often insisted, is doing a good work, and doing it as well as possible with the means at its command. Yet it is always in straitened circumstances, a ready means for outlay being found for every cent that finds its way into its treasury. On general principles, we are opposed to the State stepping outside of its legitimate sphere by contributing to the support of charitable institutions of any kind, but there are exceptional cases, in which the people's money can accomplish infinitely more good in this way than in almost any other. In the general appropriation bill, recently reported to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, a few worthy institutions are set down for sums varying between $1000 and $5000. The name of the Bedford Street Mission is not included in the list, as it should be. We trust that some member of the House who is familiar with the condition of this section of Philadelphia, and can appreciate both the necessities of the Mission and the good results that flow from its labors, will at the proper time secure an amendment to the bill placing this worthy charity on a footing of equality with those already named in the bill.

The Time for Amnesty.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* presents the following forcible argument for the favorable action of Congress on the subject of universal amnesty, without delay:—"The Southern States are just now reorganizing the various departments of their government, under constitutions that have been accepted by Congress, and which provide effectual guarantees against any reversal of the public judgment pronounced in their acceptance. Besides, Congress has reserved to itself the right, asserted by Mr. Morton in the Senate, if the States should prove faithless to their obligations, 'to deal with them hereafter.' What more can be necessary? But, as we have said, the States are now reorganizing all of these departments, and judicial officers are to be elected for a long term of years. This being the fact, and it being necessary that the people should have the largest possible field of selection, it is important that Congress should do whatever it may intend to do speedily. It should, by a general law, relieve all disabilities, so that the best talents and the largest experience to be found in the States may be made available to the people. This is the opportune moment, and the healing measure can be applied with more advantage to the Southern communities now than at any time in the future. Six months, or even three months hence, it will come too late to serve the beneficent ends that might be accomplished by the application of such a measure now."

OBITUARY.

Commodore Stephen Champlin, U. S. N.

Following close upon the death of "Old Ironsides" comes the announcement that another of the heroes of our early naval history has breathed his last. Commodore Stephen Champlin, the last surviving officer who participated in the battle of Lake Erie, died at Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, at the venerable age of eighty. He was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, on the 17th of November, 1789. His father had been a Revolutionary soldier, but his mother was a sister of Commodore Perry's father, and he selected the sea for the scene of his career, becoming a sailor at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty-two he had already become the captain of a merchant vessel. The war of 1812 diverted him from his peaceful calling, and on the 22d of May, in that year, he was appointed a sailing master in the United States Navy, under Commodore Perry, and soon after was placed in command of a gunboat at Newport. He was subsequently transferred to the Lake Erie squadron, and in the celebrated battle off Put-in-Bay, on the 10th of September, 1813, commanded the schooner Scorpion, which led the advance of the American line and fired the first and last shot on that memorable occasion. Sailing Master Champlin was among the officers commended by Commodore Perry in his official report of the action. The supremacy of the United States being fully established on Lake Erie by the results of this battle, the deceased was ordered to the scene of active hostilities on the upper lakes, and was once taken prisoner by the British, after sustaining a severe wound, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. At the close of the war he was placed in command of the Porcupine, and remained in active service, holding various commands on the lakes, until 1849, when, at the age of sixty, he was placed on the reserved list, with full pay.

The Scorpion bore two long guns, one carrying a 32-pound shot, and the other a 12-pound shot. When the British and American fleets encountered each other, about noon, the Scorpion flanked the Lawrence, Perry's flagship, upon the left. Barclay, the British commander, opened the battle with a shot from his flagship, which, falling short on account of the distance, was answered by a shot from the Scorpion, and the battle soon became general. Champlin maintained his place throughout the entire engagement near the Lawrence, which, riddled with shot, was abandoned by Perry early in the fight. When all the other British vessels had struck their colors, two of them, the Little Belt and the Chippewa, attempted to escape, but they were pursued by the Scorpion and the Trippe, and at ten o'clock at night the final shot of the engagement was fired by the Scorpion, in answer to which the Little Belt capitulated and the battle was at an end.

Champlin was placed after the battle in command of two of the captured vessels, and in the spring of 1814, in command of the Tigress, with Captain Turner in the Scorpion, he blockaded the port of Mackinac, and afterwards cruised about the upper lakes for some months, cutting off the supplies of the enemy. In September, 1814, a party of British and Indians were sent from Mackinac in five boats to raise the blockade. The enemy surprised the Tigress and the Scorpion on the 2d ofSeptember, falling upon the former first about 9 o'clock in the evening. The darkness was so impenetrable that the enemy were within fifty yards of Champlin's vessel before they were discovered. The attacking party numbered one hundred men, while Champlin's force numbered but thirty, and, although he received them with a heavy broadside, his vessel was quickly boarded and captured. Every officer on the Tigris was wounded, Champlin so severely by a cannister-shot that he never fully recovered from its effects.

In the year 1816, after the close of the war and his release from captivity, Champlin was placed in command of the Porcupine, his wound, however, incapacitating him from much active service. In 1845 he was ordered to the steamer Michigan, and made his last cruise in March, 1848, when he was placed on the retired list, with full pay. On the establishment of the higher ranks in the navy, after the outbreak of the Rebellion, he received a commodore's commission, being the ninth in order on the retired list.

—At last, after full and protracted deliberation and consultation, President Angell, of the University of Vermont, has declined the Presidency of Michigan University. The Burlington *Free Press* makes the announcement by authority and in italics. We trust, therefore, the matter is now settled.

—At a religious meeting at Allanburg, Canada, on Sunday night week, an old man arose, and calmly said he had but a short time to stay, and was determined to live in such a manner as to secure an entrance to heaven. He sat down, but in a few minutes again arose apparently ill. A friend near him caught him as he was falling, and in a few minutes he died.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FINEST GENTS'

READY-MADE FURNISHING

CLOTHING. GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOS. 818 AND 820

CHESNUT

ST.

YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE

AND BOYS' MERCHANT

CLOTHING. TAILORING.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be special services every evening this week in the Lecture Room. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock; preaching at 8 o'clock.
Sermon on Monday by Rev. J. L. WITHROW; Tuesday, Rev. Dr. WISWELL; Wednesday, ——; Thursday, Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON; and Friday, Rev. I. M. PATTERSON.
The public cordially invited. 2 21 5t*

☞ RIGHT REV. BISHOP HUNTINDON recommends MURDOCH'S BRONCHIAL COMFITS to all clergymen suffering from weak or diseased organs of the voice. They are for sale by all druggists. 2 21m2t

☞ BETHEL SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.—The PILGRIM, with all its Grand Combinations, will be exhibited on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1870, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the school. [2 21 2t

☞ THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—An adjourned Meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia opposed to the erection of the Public Buildings on Independence Square—and in favor of the passage of the bill before the Legislature in favor of the site being designated by a vote of the citizens—will be held in the Hall N. W. corner MARKET and MERRICK Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock.
A. R. PAUL, of the Sixteenth Ward, President.
STEPHEN B. POULTERER, Secretary. 2 21 2t*

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 16tM8rp

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1870
NOTICE.—In consequence of the confusion incident to the change in the administration of this department, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the contested election case, it has been determined, with the indorsement of the Finance Committee of Councils, to open the duplicates for the reception of the City and State Taxes for the year 1870, on MONDAY next, February 21.
RICHARD PETZ, Receiver of Taxes.
2 15 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable on and after the 21st inst.
2 15 3t* S. ALTER, Secretary.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 6w

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 66 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. C. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m*p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

GRAND TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION

ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870,

(AFTERNOON AND EVENING),

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.

ALL FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE EARNESTLY INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

AFTERNOON MEETINGS.
At 3 o'clock P. M., a meeting for adults will be held in the main audience room. President WM. H. ALLEN, LL. D., of Girard College, will preside.
The Cadets of Temperance, Cadets of Honor and Temperance, and other male Juvenile Temperance Organizations, will meet in the hall upon the first floor.
The Bands of Hope and Sabbath School Children will assemble in the second-story front room.

EVENING MEETINGS.
The meetings in the evening will assemble at 8 o'clock. Hon. Jos. Allison will preside in the main audience room.
The following eminent advocates of total abstinence will be present and address the meeting:—
REV. DR. A. A. WILLITS,
JOHN B. SYPHER,
REV. JOHN CHAMBERS,
REV. J. HENRY SMYTHE,
B. F. DENNISON,
GEORGE H. HICK,
REV. W. C. BEST,
HON. S. B. RANSOM, of N. J.,
REV. PETER STRYKER,
EDWIN H. COATES,
DR. HERRICK JOHNSON,
REV. DR. BROOKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,
REV. ANTHONY ATWOOD,
JOHN SHEDDEN.
The members of the orders of
Sons of Temperance,
Temple of Honor and Temperance,
I. O. of Good Templars,
Knights of Temperance,
Cadets of Temperance,
Cadets of Honor and Temperance,
And Bands of Hope,
Are invited to be present in regalia.
The famous Juvenile Band, from Girard College, will be present afternoon and evening.
Members of the Grand and National Bodies of the above organizations, and the members of the general and sub-committees, will be provided with seats upon the stage.
Let there be a grand outpouring of all friends of temperance, irrespective of organization or party, to make this a glorious celebration, and one long to be remembered for the onward movement given to the cause of temperance.
Arrangements have been make to accommodate all. The three large rooms at Horticultural Hall have been secured, and if required the churches in the vicinity will be opened. Friends of temperance, attend en masse.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
2 19 3t* WILLIAM W. AXE, Chairman.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON,
On MONDAY EVENING, February 28,
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

☞ HORACE GREELEY
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22,
Subject—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."
Tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 2 11 13 14 17 18 19 21 22

☞ A LECTURE ON THE
"HOLY LAND"
will be delivered by
MR. WILLIAM H. FLEMING,
in Boardman Chapel, BROAD and REED Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1870, at ½ before 8 o'clock.
2 21 2t*] Tickets, 15 cts.—Proceeds for the Library of the School.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.
Professor McILVAINE will deliver his Third Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, and the remaining Lectures will be given on Tuesday of each week, instead of Wednesday. 2 19 2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22mwf

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PERSONAL.

CARD.—MY OLD GALLERY HAVING BEEN taken by other parties for a short time for the sale of Paintings, I would state that I am not connected with that place in any way. My Gallery is located at No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.
2 18 6t B. SCOTT, JR.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 23 3m5p

MY COMBINATION BURNING-FLUID cannot be Exploded in any Lamp. It is the Best and Safest Light Known.
SILAS FULLER,
2 17 6t No. 234 SPRING GARDEN Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets,
DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS OF
DRY GOODS.
OPENING NEW GOODS.
STEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING POPLINS.
PEARL-COLORED POPLINS.
MODE-COLORED POPLINS.
NEW GREEN POPLINS.
NEW BLUE POPLINS.
THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE AND GREEN SILKS.
NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES.
NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS.

CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR CLOTHING,
READY-MADE
AND MADE TO ORDER.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605
CHESNUT STREET.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES,
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
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OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
8 21 mwf[TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 tf

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

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1124 CHESTNUT STREET.
American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

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C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
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THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

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FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. [1 9 stathrp

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine,
OVER 435,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month
PETERSON & CARPENTER
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA

DRY GOODS.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street
Has opened this day, from New York Auctions,
Several Job Lots of Desirable Goods
100 dozen Ladies' Hose, at 28 and 31 cents; Unbleached and White, full regular made, cheapest goods ever offered.
150 dozen Gents' Superfine Super Stout Half Hose, 25 cents.
2000 yards 6-4 Elegant French Muslin, 38 and 45 cents; cost 50 cents in gold.
50 pieces 8-4 White Tarlatan, 28, 31, and 45 cents, extra fine.
20 pieces fine French Pique Welt, wide width.
Heavy Loom Table Damask, very fine, 50 cents; handsome patterns.
500 yards White Table Damasks, slightly soiled, bargains.
20 pieces finest Black Mohairs, 50 cents, very cheap.
150 dozen Ladies' All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½ and 15 cents.
50 dozen Gents' All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
New Lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
500 dozen New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
New Point and Point Applique Collars.
New Thread Collars.
Turkey Red Napkins, and fine cloth.
Marseilles Quilts very cheap.
Cartwright & Warner's Underwear
Consisting of Gents' Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Underwear.
A line of Children's Underwear, Merino Hose.
Also, Ladies' Fine English Hose, Balbriggan, Germantown, etc.; Men's Half Hose.
Balance of Large Lot of Goods Closing out at an Immense Reduction.
Dress Goods Closing out.
GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
Balance of Fall and Winter Gloves reduced.
Heavy and Fine Richardson's Linens for Ladies Wear.
Heavy Butchers' Linen, 38 cents.
100 pieces Linen Diapering, very cheap.
Napkins, Towels, etc. etc.
Leading makes of Domestics.
Domet and All-wool Flannels.
20 pieces Fine All-wool Flannels, 25 cents.
2 cases White Ground Calicoes, 12½ cents.
Choicest designs ever offered in low price Goods.
Also, the J. B. P. Coutelle's French Corset, hand-made, at nearly half price
Worley Corset, $1 25. 2 19 smwf

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.
OPENED THIS MORNING,
150 Pieces Mohair Dress Goods, Suitable for Suits,
REDUCED TO 12 CENTS. Cost over 37½ cents to import. 12 19 smwf

MOURNING GOODS
JUST OPENED,
Our First Importation
OF
SPRING FABRICS
FOR
MOURNING WEAR
Square Mesh.
Grenadine Bareges, all qualities
Batiste Laine.
All-wool Taffeta.
Mohair Tamise
English and French Bombazine
Ratz de St. Cyr.
Drap d'Alma,
Cobeline.
Mohairs and Alpacas
With a full assortment of all Goods Suitable for Mourning.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street
2 16 wfm3t4p ABOVE BROAD.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. [2 14

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

Mr. Sweetzer's Funeral.

The remains of the dead journalist Mr. Henry E. Sweetzer were on Saturday afternoon taken from his recent residence in East Twentieth street, and conveyed to Dr. Adams' Presbyterian Church, Madison Square. Mr. Sweetzer had been a member of this church, and a large number of his former friends were gathered there for the purpose of paying him the last sad honors. Among those present were Mr. Manton Marble, of the *World;* Dr. W. Chalmers, W. C. Croly, T. M. Adams, E. Van Falkenbergh, E. Seymour, C. H. Woodruff, and E. Carpenter. Dr. Adams wisely did not prolong the sad services to an undue length, his remarks being brief and limited to what he knew—and he was well fitted to judge—of the private character and spiritual attainments of the deceased. Mr. Sweetzer was a useful rather than a brilliant journalist, belonging to that order which is indispensable, and from the mere fact of being so, paradoxical as it may seem, have duties to perform which never blazon themselves and rivet attention, but require to be transacted in quietness and unobtrusiveness. It was in this spirit that Mr. Sweetzer performed all that fell into his hands. He was indeed noted for the conscientious and modest energy with which he transacted every business duty.

Two Puzzling Points.

There are two puzzling points which New York finds it impossible to make up its mind about. One is, What is relapsing fever? The other is, Is Mr. Fechter a great actor? On these respective points the doctors and the critics equally disagree among themselves. For instance, with regard to relapsing fever, one set of doctors asserts that it is an extremely old disease—as old as those metaphysical hills which the good book terms everlasting, and which have become proverbially expressive of intense antiquity. This set of doctors asserts that it was both caused and cured in this city twenty-five years ago; that it is confined to poor places and people, and that it is lingering but not dangerous. Another bevy of wise men insists that it is something entirely new and startling, and that they have in the midst of them a phenomenon with which they know not what to do. Precisely this dilemma Mr. Fechter creates among the critics, and, for the matter of that, among the public who have been to see him.

In the columns of the *Tribune* Mr. Winter has as brilliantly blackguarded him as the gentle Willie could approach blackguarding any one. In the *World* Mr. Wheeler poetically perspires over him on week days, and is suspected to be identical with the "Nym Crinkle" who, on Sunday, write a column of smart sententious sayings about everything, without committing himself about anything. Gossip lifts up her hands and eyes, and swears that the reason of Mr. Winter's "prejudice" (as she terms it) in favor of Booth's theatre, and against any other, is that his wife happens to form one of the stock company at Booth's. As for my part, I don't believe "no sich scandal." *Only* (this I *will* say) theatrical critics ought not to have actresses for wives. That is not the way to write with perfect impartiality.

George Francis Train

lectured last night at the Bowery Theatre. For some weeks he has been preaching at the Tammany. It may be that his discourses were of too metaphysical, not to say heterodox character, for the pious residents of that locality; or it may be that Mr. Train's love for the masses has induced him to make himself a martyr (at the low price of one dollar per reserved seat), and gather under his wing the immoral chickens of Bowery, afflicted with the pip of poverty and sin. At any rate, he is to preach regularly at that establishment upon Sunday evenings for an indefinite period. Whatever else can be said against the Bowery management, it cannot justly be accused of inconsistency in its discernment of the relative capabilities and attractions of the stars it engages, and of the sorts of entertainment it aspires to give. One night you have Mace and Heenan, the next Sunday a private rehearsal of a new pantomime, and the Sunday after George Francis Train. Every one of them draws good houses.

Mr. Hartz,

the illusionist, opens this morning a peculiar little establishment at No. 748 Broadway. He calls it his Bijou Theatre, and the interior arrangements are supposed to be similar to those in the Parisian theatre of Robert Houdin, the celebrated French conjuror, to whom Hartz is indebted for some of his magic and intelligence. Hartz manifestly intends to work hard and make money. His brother who is acting as his agent told me that they intend to keep their office open from eight in the morning until seven at night, for the manufacture and sale of every sort of mechanical appliance, besides giving a public performance every evening. This is rather steady application, is it not? ALI BABA.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY have their line in successful operation from Richmond to the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia—a distance of 237 miles—and the cash value of this completed and working portion of the road is estimated at at least $15,000,000. With a view to the prompt extension of the line through to the Ohio river, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy river, a further stretch of about 200 miles (of which extension a considerable portion has already been constructed), the company have decided to offer, through their financial agents, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, $15,000,000 of a thirty-year first mortgage loan, protected by the pledge of their entire road, franchises, etc., through from Richmond to the Ohio river.

The mortgage will cover all the obligations of the company, whose outstanding indebtedness consists of only $1,688,757 in miscellaneous bonds upon portions of the old Virginia Central Railroad (which now forms a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio), and a small obligation to the State of Virginia, for the payment of which provision has already been made in Virginia State bonds. The outstanding bonds of the Virginia Central road will be provided for by a reservation of $2,000,000 of the first mortgage loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company; and of the remaining $13,000,000 of this first mortgage loan, the company will sell only an amount sufficient to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for the large, active, and very lucrative traffic which may be confidently looked for as the inevitable consequence of the opening of this important trunk line of communication between the seaboard and the Ohio river. The bonds of the loan are of the denomination of $1000, $500 and $100 respectively, and are issued in three different forms:—1. Coupon bonds, payable to bearer; 2. Registered bonds, with coupons attached; and 3. Registered bonds, with coupons detached, which forms are explained in the prospectus of the loan which appears on this page of this paper. Both principal and interest of the loan are made payable expressly in gold coin in the city of New York. The bonds yield interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, in gold. They are offered for the present at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency, from November 1, 1869.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The English Opera.

The brief opera season concluded on Saturday evening by the performance of *The Marriage of Figaro* by the Parepa-Rosa troupe was one of the most successful ever given in this city, and it points a moral worth heeding to those managers who wonderingly ask why Philadelphia will not patronize opera. This query is propounded by managers and agents again and again when they find their artists singing night after night to a beggarly array of empty benches, and when it is suggested that the public wish to hear good singers and works that have not been done to death, they retort by asking whether their scale of prices is not low enough to compensate for the unsatisfactory quality of their performance. The fact is that there is an educated musical public in this city that will pay liberally to hear good operas rendered in good style by competent singers. This class of opera patrons not only wish to hear good performances, but they also wish some variety, and during the last two seasons managers have filled the Academy and put money in their pockets by the production of such works as *Le Prophete, William Tell,* and *The Marriage of Figaro.* These works the public know to be good, and as they had not been performed for a number of years, there was a general desire to hear them and an interest in them that would not have been felt had they been among the list of operas that are presented in almost unvarying succession season after season until their very names begin to be bores.

The German troupe, although it did not profess to be a first-class one, attracted well-filled houses with *The Magic Flute, Stradella,* and *La Dame Blanche,* for the reason we have mentioned; and it may be considered an assured fact that any reasonably good opera company will make money in this city if it treats the public to standard works of merit that are not hackneyed. The following works, for instance, have, some of them, never been performed here, and others have been on the shelf for so long a time that they would be novelties to the majority of opera-goers:—*Lucia di Lammermoor; La Gazza Ladra; I Lombardi; I Puritani; The Huguenots; Othello; Maria de Rohan; Semiramide; Czar and Zimmermann; Don Carlos; Nabucu; La Cenerentola,* and *Il Pirata.* This list might easily be extended indefinitely, but it will serve to show what the operatic managers do not attempt in the way of pleasing the public.

The company that closed its season on Saturday night succeeded because it is the strongest combination before the public. Two of the leading artists were suffering from severe indisposition that interfered materially with the effect of their performances, but in spite of this the entertainments were of a most satisfactory character, and the three immense audiences that were attracted by *The Marriage of Figaro* indicated very plainly in what manner the approbation and greenbacks of the public can be secured. Madame Parepa-Rosa was unable to prolong her season because of the previous engagement of the Academy for the present week; but it is understood that she will return shortly, and place her admirers under additional obligation to her by producing Weber's *Oberon* and Mozart's *Don Giovanni.* The first named of these works has never been done here, and there is no doubt that it will make a great hit.

We are glad to see by a card from the members of the Richings troupe that there is no intention of disbanding at present, and that their performances have not been failures, as was represented. Mrs. Bernard has worked hard to establish English opera; she is a conscientious artist and a most estimable lady, and the failure of her enterprise at this day would be a disaster that her many friends in this city would deeply deplore. We have said nothing about the rumor of failure, hitherto preferring to wait for some authoritative announcement before discussing the subject, and we are well pleased at the prompt contradiction contained in the card referred to.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the last six nights of *The Streets of New York,* with Mr. Frank Mayo as "Badger," are announced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will appear this evening in the romantic Irish drama of *Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flags.*

AT THE ARCH Knowles' comedy of *The Love Chase* and Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Don Juan* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. D. S. Vernon, the popular tenor, will appear this evening. The engagement of Hughey Dougherty has been continued, and he will officiate at the tambourine every evening during the week.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE "Shoo Fly, Don't Bodder Me" will be revived this week, to the immense satisfaction of the public. The new burlesques of *Dr. Mary Walker, The City Cars,* and *The Red Light* will also be given.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PILGRIM.—This series of paintings, illustrating Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited every evening during this week at Concert Hall.

HORACE GREELEY will lecture on the "Woman Question" at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—The Philadelphia TELEGRAPH looks with disfavor upon the proposal that Pennsylvania should pay some $3,000,000 to the "unhappy farmers who were bereft of a few fence rails, fat pigs, or poultry" in the border counties when the Rebels invaded the State.—*N. Y. Times.*

CITY ITEMS.

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MARRIED.

SQUIRES—GROW.—February 17, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. H. J. Watkins, Mr. WILLIAM D. SQUIRES, of Philadelphia, and Miss EMMA S. GROW, of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

NORTON—CHESTER.—On September 7, 1869, by the Rev. Raphael G. Northrop, Mr. LAMBERT NORTON, of New York, to Miss EMMA, youngest daughter of Joseph L. Chester, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On the 20th instant, JOSEPH BAILEY, Sr., aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 828 Wharton street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church.

BOCKIUS.—On the 19th instant, GEORGE BOCKIUS. The relatives and friends of the family, also Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1735 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. **

BROOKE.—On the 19th instant, JAMES K. BROOKE, aged 51 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Tioga street, west of Germantown Railroad, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

PHILIPS.—On the 20th instant, MARGARET PHILIPS, wife of Thomas Philips, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 306 S. Front street, below Spruce, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

REEVES.—On the 21st instant, of scarlet fever, HARRY, son of Thomas A. and Caroline B. Reeves, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1916 Mervine street, on Wednesday, February 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—On the 20th instant, BARBARA ANN, daughter of James and Barbara Ann Stewart, and granddaughter of Pamelia and the late John Smith, aged 7 years 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1120 Vienna street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WESTERMAN.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. MARY WESTERMAN, wife of the late Joseph Westerman, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 108 Mechanic street, Manayunk, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Shooting Affair at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21.—About 11 o'clock this morning, a man named Rounds went into the office of Dr. J. J. Crispin, chiropodist, and shot him twice with a pistol, one ball taking effect in his leg, and the other in his hand. The wounds are not believed to be dangerous. Rounds alleges that Crispin had poisoned his wife, and it is thought he is insane.

Murder and Suicide at Fall River.

In Fall River, about ten o'clock last night, William Booth, an Englishman, returned home intoxicated and commenced beating his mother, who kept house for him. She screamed for assistance and her son Thomas, who, with his family, occupied an adjoining tenement, rushed in and caused his brother to desist, and then returned to his own tenement and closed the door.

William then took up a loaded rifle, placed a cap on it and fired at the door. The ball passed through and lodged in the neck of Thomas, killing him instantly. William then drank a bottle of poison and died in about six hours afterwards. William leaves a son thirteen years old, and Thomas a widow and two children.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. McCrary introduced a joint resolution to relieve from the manufacturers' tax pork packers, lard renderers, and persons engaged in smoking hams and curing meats, etc.

Pending action the morning hour expired, and the joint resolution went over till the next Monday.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate bill removing political disabilities from between four and five hundred persons in various States. Some eight of the persons embraced had been elected to office in Mississippi, and if this bill were not passed they would be disqualified.

Mr. Whittemore offered as an amendment the House bill embracing about two thousand names.

Mr. Cox inquired of Mr. Whittemore whether there was any principle stated in the bill on which these names were reported?

Mr. Whittemore replied that there was not.

Mr. Cox—Is it proposed to attach to the original bill or to the amendment any system of amnesty through the courts or otherwise?

Mr. Whittemore—Not at all; that is in a separate bill.

Mr. Cox—I will never vote for a measure picking out men by name. I want a general amnesty.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) said that no man in the House was more anxious than himself to get up a general bill to remove disabilities. Such a bill had been reported, and he would press it at the earliest possible moment. But that would take up considerable time in the House and Senate, and he was anxious that in the meantime this bill should be passed.

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Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE, AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer,* and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond,* transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:—

First. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

Second. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

Third. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company,* now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances. 2 21 m4t5p

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

From Turner & Co. we have received the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, which presents the following list of articles:—"In Behalf of the Birds;" "Joseph and his Friend," iii; "From Pennsylvania Hills to Minnesota Prairies;" "The Military Ball at Goulacaska;" "The Minor Theatres of London;" "Balder's Wife;" "A Romance of Real Life;" "Adventurers and Adventuresses in New York;" "Time Works Wonders;" "The Blue River Bank Robbery;" "A Night in a Typhoon;" "Even-Song;" "California Earthquakes;" "Is Marriage Holy?" "Hopes of a Spanish Republic;" "Captain Ben's Choice;" "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From the papers on "The Adventurers and Adveturesses of New York" we make these extracts:—

Adventurers seem persons born out of parallel with nature, who misdirect their energies and capacities. To avoid wholesome occupation, they endure anxious toil; to be free from common duties, they accept the degradation of perpetual shame and the pain of perpetual doubt. Their whole mental and moral code is strangely deranged. They believe that to seem is better than to be; that falsehood is preferable to truth; that cheating is the chief end and crowning glory of man. They see all fitnesses at a wrong angle; their instincts are inverted; their apprehension is wholly at fault. Nothing is sacred to them; nothing worthy of esteem. To their thinking, all seriousness and responsibility are taken out of life. He is the best who deceives the most, and gains by all moral failure material success.

In a great city the temptation to get along without work is besetting and constant. Wealth without worth, prosperity without labor, flash by on every hand; and the weak nature says to itself, "Why should I toil without reward when others no better than I enjoy without desert?" So the weak nature conceives that to get without earning is most desirable, and bends all his faculties to such accomplishment. The first false idea of every adventurer is to have something for nothing; to share the fruit of labor without labor; to be at the restful summit, omitting the fatigue of climbing. Discarding honesty and the obligation of work, the way downward is easy; for it is paved with the smooth mosaics of selfishness and self-indulgence.

In New York the adventurer and adventuress are part of society. They are so many as to form distinctive classes, recognizable to a trained eye, though not at a glance. The men and women representing the profession—for it is strictly such—are as different as any persons can be who have the same object and the same needs. They carry out their purpose in dissimilar ways, each managing men and circumstances in a manner peculiar to his or her sex. They cannot be treated together, they are so unlike. Let us, therefore, look at the adventurers first.

To New York all who leave Europe for their own good and our ill of course come first; and there they stay while dupes may be had and falsehoods can deceive. That city has had a vast number of French counts, German barons, Italian marquises, and will have no doubt for many generations. America has a strange fascination for the nobility of the Continent. They will persist in leaving their picturesque chateaux and Rhenish castles and Tuscan villas, with all their splendors, for the rude homes of the great Republic and the uncultivated natives who are bent upon making money and incapable of appreciating art.

They often obtain the *entree* to houses of the wealthy, criticize the elaborate dinners, pay court to the delighted daughters, and are *feted* and coddled in every way, until the adventurers condescend to borrow money—which it is considered a high pleasure to lend—and soon after suddenly disappear.

Polish patricians, tracing their pedigree back to John Sobieski, who have fled from Russian persecution, have been welcomed and petted by generous gentlemen and sympathetic ladies. They have been contended for by fashionable dames, and to secure them has been the triumph of the season. They have been on the eve of making an alliance with staid merchants' bewitching daughters, when they have found it convenient to take an early train on some road that issues no return tickets.

Distinguished Irishmen without number have favored the city with their presence, and made epics about the glory of their ancestors. The difference between them and the representatives of other nations is that they stay with us even after they are found out. They accommodate themselves to circumstances, and have keen perceptions of the situation. As it changes they change. They make a good deal of noise when their pretension is dethroned; but they soon resign themselves to the inevitable, and look cheerfully upon destiny. An inflated Celt, whose talk makes common romances insipid, slips out of the charmed circle he broke into by force of sheer impudence, and devotes himself with equal complacency to borrowing small sums and reciting Tom Moore over punches of fusel-oil. Take him all in all, the Irish adventurer is the most tolerable of his kind. He can always appreciate a joke, and he is so self-satisfied that it does not seem to make much difference with him whether he is toasted in the place of honor or is a rollicking devotee to a free lunch.

Few of the foreign adventurers gain much more than infamy and a little newspaper gossip, which is poor compensation for the magnificent impositions they practise. Sometimes they contrive to capture a wealthy wife, and the paternal Cœsus, being unable to undo what has once been done, says, "Bless you, my children!" with a sardonic smile, and transfers a certain portion of his income to the fellow he would have horsewhipped if it were not unfashionable so to treat one's son-in-law.

The foreign adventurers must deplore these degenerate days of rationalism and common sense, and long for the shifting back of a century when such fellows as Cagliostro could infatuate cardinals, and bring women like Elisa von der Recke in humble worship at their feet.

Of the true American adventurers there is a great variety. They range from the lofty, brilliant fellows who in the days of Elizabeth of England would have plotted with Essex and fought with Raleigh, to the mean and vulgar creatures that exchange glaring falsehoods for trivial loans, and kiss the dust to escape the penalty of their misdeed.

The brightest class are men of strong mind and weak morals, supreme egotists whom the eternal *Ich* of the German metaphysicians always dazzles and deludes. They glitter through the community constantly, and in these weak, piping times of peace, seek commercial triumphs and financial crowns. Their natural field is Wall street. The magnitude of its operations, and the reckless spirit of its operators, attract at first and fascinate at last. They crave and need this excitement of "corners" and "lockings-up" of bull and bear combinations involving millions. It is to them the daily intoxication to which they have accustomed their nervous system. Withhold it, and they cannot live. To wealth they grow indifferent. At first the end, it soon becomes the means. Love of power and sensation drives them on when mere avarice has long been sated. The energy, the foresight, the resolution, the daring that might have instituted great reforms and moulded empires are spent in the pursuit of superfluous riches.

Many of the present rulers of Wall street have been in very different callings. They have been cattle-drivers, ferrymen, shoemakers, peddlers, and horse-jockeys. They have extraordinary ability of a certain kind, understand human nature, and believe in the commercial advantage of unscrupulousness. The financial magnates are more adventurous now than they ever were before. Each month seems to render them more reckless and unprincipled, more dishonest actually. Jacob Little used to make country people stare by the magnitude of his operations and the suddenness of his combinations; but he never forfeited his reputation for financial integrity, and never dreamed of doing what is now done in Wall street almost daily without compunction or criticism.

Speculation in the banking quarter means making money by any means that will not lead to the penitentiary. By success they are preserved from the necessity of offending in the common way, and are able to dictate terms to fortune. Early failure would have changed the entire current of their lives.

Yet how few of the financial adventurers have any permanent success! Those who were powers and radiating influences ten or twevе years ago have sunk out of sight and are forgotten now. Hardly a great name on the Stock Exchange to-day had been heard of twenty years ago; and the monetary kings of the present will be uncrowned and throneless before the eighth decade of the century has passed. They rise and fall with the rapidity of revolutionary heroes in Mexico or South America, and, once down, the most sensitive echo does not murmur that they have ever been. They are used as pawns by the great players, who let them stand or move them about for a while; then exchange them as the game grows interesting, or sweep them ruthlessly from the board.

They learn nothing by experience. Each one fancies himself wiser than his predecessors; trusts his thought and his destiny more, and yet is ruined in exactly the same way. Some subtle law of temperament deters them from following uniform courses for any length of time. They seem to become victims of what might be called great moral surprises. They lie down honest in intention, and bent upon duty. They awake in the morning, or out of a midnight dream, in the midst of a spiritual revolution, and the rebels of their constitution beat down the guards of their strongest purpose.

Their hopefulness is always beyond their executive capacity, and their intense desires strangle their conscientiousness. However much they may be in the dark to-day, they fondly believe they will be in the full tide of radiance to-morrow. They are not wholly dishonest by any means; they simply have an elastic code of morals, and stretch or contract it to suit their passing interest.

This is not truer of stock gamblers than of any class of men who set their future upon the cast of a die, who largely hope, largely play, and largely lose.

There is something to admire, after all, in the adventurer; for he is cut by a broad pattern. He does not whine nor fret because he throws double aces instead of double sixes. He does not make wry faces when he finds the cordial, so tempting at first, very bitter at the dregs. There is usually cheerful stoicism in his philosophy, and he is really strongest in adversity; for the buoyancy of spirit that runs into wild schemes, while the sun shines, lends no little grace to misfortune after the night has fallen.

The adventuresses have a narrower field, as all women do, for their operations; but no one can say they do not work it well. They have but two objective points—men and money; and one of them is always obtained through the other.

There are no courts nor kings here for our modern adventuresses to tamper with and control; but there are men who, though the strongest and the shrewdest, can be made to dance to a woman's will, if she will but sing a new and seductive tune.

European adventuresses have but few opportunities in this country. Unsupported by relatives, friends, or fortune, they are always suspected; and coming here only in quest of money, they sink to a grade too low to admit of anything deserving the name of adventure.

Feminine Americans have little natural aptitude for the career, shameful for men, hideous for women. They rarely accept or seek it; it is forced upon them by circumstance. But, once entering upon it, they follow it with an ardor and bring to it a degree of tact that only France has heretofore shown. Something goes wrong with a woman's heart usually before her ethics are at fault. Let her meet her destiny, as the romancers style it, in the shape of tenderness, sympathy, and loyalty, and there will be no smouldering volcanoes in her life, no unacted tragedies surging through her soul.

The great city invites adventuresses from every town and village between the Northern lakes and the Gulf, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In this crowded wilderness, in this confusion of individuals, it says, you can so lose yourself that the man who starves for you cannot hunt you down. If you have shame or woe to hide, or memories to banish, leap into the currents of Broadway, and its waves will conceal you, and its tumult will drown the voice of self-accusation.

An adventuress is not difficult of detection to a clear vision; but eyes are used in this world for almost everything but seeing. She varies her form; but in the place where her heart was before some man broke it (as she would say), she is almost always the same. She is usually handsome or bears traces of handsomeness departed or departing. At least, she looks interesting, and interestingness is the sum of all we seek in humanity, literature, and art. She is rarely young, nor is she old. She is of an uncertain age. She may be thirty, she may be less; she may be forty. She is calm and cold apparently; but if you study her, you will see her calmness and coldness are the result of severe self-discipline, and in her eye gleams of intensity and anxiety that dart out while her manners are relieving guard.

There are certain hard lines in her face; the soft mouth has lost some of its symmetry, the nose is questioning and suspicious, the nostril expanded as though it knew each individual had an odor, and were determining to what species he should be assigned. Across the brow flit subtle shadows, and between and over the eyes they gather ever and anon as if the electricity of her system were centring there to burst; and then the lightning leaps sharp and quickly out below, and momentary darkness falls from the hair to the defiant chin. Her ears are a trifle prominent, and when you look at them you see they are listening, listening perhaps for what she will never hear again. Her form is full, a trifle too full to indicate fineness and spirituality; and her manner is too decided and positive to be attractive at first. Her toilet is somewhat *outre*, and there is more and less of it than there should be, while some of her jewelry might be spared for the sake of taste. But above all there is an expression in her face and her hair that declares something has gone out of her life—something that rounded and completed her womanhood—something that will never return. She has been a wife and mother; she is not likely to be again; for the memory of that wifehood and maternity makes her shudder, and sends the strange almost lurid look out of her eye. She may have a child or children with her; and if you could look into her chamber after midnight, you would see her bending over the bed where the little creatures lie, with tears baptizing the whispered prayers for them, which she never utters for herself.

Unlike the adventurer, the adventuress has a conscience, feels remorse, suffers for the past, dares not reflect upon the future. When the mental torture comes, she plunges into excitement, and laughs wildest when her heart sinks like burning lead in her bosom.

Adventuresses are most at home in the great hotels. Hardly one of the Broadway houses that has not several of the singular sisterhood. They always avoid each other, are enemies on instinct. Men alone they affect. Without doing anything you can describe, they always attract attention. When they enter the ordinary, or sit in the drawing-room, or walk in the corridor, every masculine eye beholds, and many masculine eyes follow them. They know, with almost mathematical certainty, the impression they are making, when it is their time to glance, to speak, to drop a handkerchief, to write a note. Nothing escapes their acute senses. The man whom they have selected for a dupe is such before he has spoken. What is the boasted reason of our sex to the subtle instincts of theirs! They have made men a study as Balzac and Goethe made women a study, and they have found their profit in it, be sure. They grow upon their acquaintances imperceptibly but rapidly, and after a few hours of untrammelled talk seem like old friends you are bound to assist when trouble comes. It will come very soon. The adventuress is always in trouble, and she tells so sad a story that you feel during its narration as if you should dry every tear with a hundred-dollar note. You are too liberal altogether. She accepts half the sum; is eternally grateful, and the situation changes with the pressure of a hand.

The adventuress lives in Manhattan; but she goes to Washington frequently when Congress is in session, for there she reaps a harvest. She brings all her arts to bear on members of the House and Senate, who yield to feminine influence when they can withstand bribes and the clamor of constituents. The adventuress often arranges her campaign on the Hudson, and fights it out on the Potomac. She completes there what she begins here.

Women want their rights. Let them have their rights by all means; but their rights are little compared to their privileges. Men have neither when an accomplished adventuress has fairly taken them in her toils.

"Keep pretty women out of my sight," said St. Evremond, "and the thunder-stroke shall not make me swerve. But with their eyes looking into mine, I am like wax over the flame of a taper."

Adventuresses do not decline so rapidly as the adventurers. Women of education and some breeding, as they usually are, seldom descend with the plummet-like promptness of men. Culture seems to make ledges for them, and there they lodge, instead of plunging over the precipice down to the dizzy depths below. They change their nearest friends as they do their gowns; for those wear out even quicker than these. But they laugh and are gay, go clad in purple, and seem to float on the top wave of life. At the theatre and the opera, at the picture-galleries and the Academy balls, they queen it grandly, and many of their sex who know them not envy them the gilded shell in which they masquerade. They all have a history different from the one they tell, and sadder far. If they wrote autobiography, the simple truth would be more eloquent than any rhetoric.

If they could be set right, could once get their feet on the firm rock of principle, all might be well; but they seem incapable somehow! their will is too weak, their love of variety and excitement too great. They often turn to white memories and fairer futures, and stretch out their pale hands. But the voice that drove Ahasuerus seems to say, "March! march!" and they go on and on, until the long grass of the churchyard muffles their weary footsteps forever.

—Turner & Co. also send us the following periodicals:—

Lippincott's Magazine for March, which we have already noticed.

The American Exchange and Review for February, which contains a number of excellent articles on practical subjects.

Godey's Lady's Book for March has a steel-plate frontispiece, a number of fashion illustrations, and a good selection of reading matter.

Our Young Folks for March is made attractive by plenty of good engravings and well-written stories and sketches suited to the tastes of juvenile readers.

Our Boys and Girls for February 26 has an excellent series of readable articles.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
20,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,215,622-27. Cost, $1,215,622-27.	$1,255,270 00
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,709 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank $168,318 68	
Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS	2,783,581 00
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000 00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837 45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,053,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450 00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846 00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708 00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620 00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558 00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944 00
Accrued Interest	20,357 00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198 00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900 00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000 00
	$2,783,581 00

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PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 15

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Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731 67

INCOME FOR 1869, $820,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1§75

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INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Mutual Life Insurance Co.

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All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth3m

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HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
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New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

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STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

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PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

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MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
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STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,

OILS

92ms No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 19, 1

Sealed Proposals will be received until 2 on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or other colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 5¾ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¾ by 5¾ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 8¼ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¾ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denomination, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and properly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not more than two hundred and fifty of the letter or No. 1 letter size, and not one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden boxes, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed, but when less than two thousand are required proper labels of direction, to be furnished by the agent of the Department, must be placed upon the package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with a water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of the postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the General Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, dressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be borne by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the usual style, and they are to be provided, renewed and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the Department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of different qualities and styles, including paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under the contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the safety of any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract in case of failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and wrappers issued to Postmasters during the year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not here used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—345,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon on the 26th day of February, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean, at all times from the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, to the 1st day of DECEMBER, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of the streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, as the same has been collected together; also the removal of ashes and the collection and burial of dead animals embraced within the following districts, viz.:—

First. That part of the city lying north of GHENY Avenue, known as Bridesburg and Kensington; to be termed the Twentieth district.

Second. That part of the city known as YUNK; to be termed the Twenty-first district.

Bids must be for separate districts, naming number of the district.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids; also the right to award contracts for a less district only.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section 5 of the Act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning," etc., naming number of the district bid for.

E. WARD, President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHEN OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Plate Stoves, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Base Burning Stoves,

Art in Bavaria.

correspondent of the London *Athenæum* as follows from Munich, under the date uary 15:—

re is not in all Munich a more indus- worker than Kaulbach. Go to him as as you may, you are sure to find him studio, in a loose coat lined with fur, ng before his easel, now working at this drawing of some story from Goethe or speare, now at a cartoon, and, more , at an oil picture. Drawing is his and what he delights in. And a plea- t is to watch him as, with a piece of oal, he draws with sure hand the out- of a human figure. No workman an overseer is more regular at his work he. Now and then he gives himself a ay, but it is very rarely, and there must ome circumstance which has led to the ual occurrence. The cause gene- is the completion of some task which he had been long at work; then he gives himself a holiday, and, be summer, stays at home in his shady en, reading a volume of Scott or Shake- re. If it be winter time his pastime is y with some bit of satire, political or ; and he enjoys the fun as this figure or group grows into form, and a happy n gives the character intended. One cartoon, life size, I remember seeing a or two ago. It was "Germania," a nobly- portioned woman, with fine head and ghtful countenance, armed too, with a ty sword girded to her side to do battle ld need be. Her commanding figure and g limbs showed that, womanly as she he might be a leader in the fight, but r attention was absorbed by an open marked "Philosophy," which she held r hands; and so intense was her atten- she did not perceive that, as she walked e crown which clasped her head was g down backwards, and would be lost. rge cartoon, which Kaulbach began long in "holiday time," is now being ex- d for a charitable purpose, and has forth attacks and reproaches from the montane party. It represents the Grand isitor Arbues (whom the Pope canonized or three years ago), going to the execu- of an heretical family, who stand in the ground. The stake, with its pile of , is seen further off, and a troop of s in solemn procession are advancing he fatal spot. Beside the Inquisitor, servants of the Inquisition are collect- he moneys and valuables of which the emed family have been despoiled. A or two ago one of a party who had come e the picture was explaining the subject his friends, when a gentleman who was ent grew so angry that a scene ensued. was the imperative duty of a good Catholic estroy such a calumnious work," he said; matters went so far that the police had e summoned; and since then an extra cenan is in attendance at the Academy re the cartoon is exhibiting. Formerly, e vas perhaps no town as large as Munich re political questions were so little re- ed, for what did not immediately con- local interests was not heeded, and the tions passed over so quietly that there hardly a sign of their taking place. Now, ever, a battle is fought at the hustings as thg and determined as elsewhere. Over- ht as it were, people have become politi- s and this change has been produced l by the encroachments making, on the and, by Rome, and Prussia on the e.

n art matters there is little to record. never market the artists have for their tres is a foreign one—America chiefly— as to new buildings nothing has been since King Max dabbled in art, and t the Maximilian Strasse. The large ding at the end of it, overlooking the is still unfinished, and from the non- ript forms which characterize it no one have a notion of what it eventually will ke; but let it turn out as it may, it will ys be a monstrosity.

rchitecture is a department of art which, ll events, just now prospers less here than other; while in painting, as the late In- ational Exhibition proved beyond all bt, Bavaria could, without being accused assumption, take her place beside the ools of Dusseldorf, France, and Belgium. etween Munich and Vienna there is just this point of architecture a marked differ- e. As regards pictorial art Vienna is sadly the background. Her academy must be cient in power, for little or nothing nates from it of any note. The Austrian ters who have achieved anything, studied ther schools; but in architecture I know any city that can compete with the capi- on the Danube. Private buildings, the ces of the nobility, the houses of business he great merchants, even those for the re- sale of goods, are noble in their propor- s, tastefully elegant and pleasing to the , gorgeous in decoration, or of graud and vere simplicity according to the edifice and s purpose. The internal decorations of some f the buildings are unique in the taste dis- layed and in the employment of materials nee in vogue, but which have fallen into isuse. The new opera-house, a thorough ork of art in all its parts, is an instance of his.

The photographer Albert, who has made a aluable discovery of a means of multiplying he negative picture by the printing press, ike a common lithograph, is busy at work roducing in his new manner thousands of ortraits, views, etc. The plan has already een noticed in your columns. The impres- ions never fade, as the best photographs are ertain to do in time. The process is much heaper than the present one of production; t is quicker, neater, cleaner, as there is no oaking in water, drying, cutting, and past- ng, and the work is no longer dependent on he weather to enable him to execute an order uickly. A photograph may be taken in the fternoon, and, by working the press all night, by the next morning any reasonable mount of impressions can be furnished to he passing traveller or to meet some sudden emergency; yet between such printed copies nd the best photograph taken with the aid of he sun there is no difference.

I may, I think, venture to predict that few works of art will be sent from here to the orthcoming International Exhibition at Ken- ington; for as the carriage to and fro is to be defrayed by the sender, and as, moreover, no packing-cases will be received, he would be obliged to have an agent in London to re- eive, unpack, and send to the exhibition, nd afterwards to fetch and repack his work, ll of which would entail an expense few will ncur. The cost of carriage to Munich and back of the works sent to the Bavarian Inter- national Exhibition was defrayed by the com- mittee, and must have amounted to a conside- rable sum, for there were very many marble tatues and groups from Italy, and the pictures from Belgium and France, especially from the latter country, were numerous. It is a pity that the English authorities have not followed this example, for it would be a decided gain to have a good display of modern German art brought before the English public. The pro- ducts of every people, in Art as in Literature, have an impress peculiar to themselves, just as the people who have produced them and the common wares they fabricate; and by studying them and noting what is good we may supply deficiencies in our own works little heeded before. German artists might with profit to themselves examine what our painters have produced; and from the Ger- man schools we in turn might find much to learn. The Exhibition of a year ago at Vienna, and the one this last summer at Munich, with all their shortcomings, gave evidence of the manifold excellencies which belong to German pictorial art.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
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ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
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HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESTNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Street
2 25 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

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FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
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Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
17 Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc, to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:20, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.
Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.
For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.
Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)
Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.
WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 24 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 1 25

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and POET CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 4:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

	WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at	Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at	Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	5:00 P. M.
" arrives at	Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	8:40 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	4:00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	6:20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves	Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" "	Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:25 P. M.
Erie Express	12:35 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 5:30 and 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—
Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.
Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.
On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANT

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY TREASURY.

Its Operations During the Year 1869—The Receipts and Expenditures of the Year, in Detail.

In the following summary, which has not heretofore been published, is given a bird's-eye view of the financial operations of the municipality during the year 1869, as exhibited by the receipts and payments of the City Treasurer during the period named.

The Receipts of the Year,

in detail, were as follows:—

Cash balance on hand Jan 1, 1869	$1,462,542·89
Less the amount of State and Militia tax collected during 1869	48,089·77
Actual balance Jan. 1, 1870	$1,414,453·12

The receipts from sources other than loans and taxes were, from

Highways	$38,577·23
City Railroads	17,231·45
Water Rents	842,444·64
Fines and Penalties	4,525·75
Pawnbrokers' Licenses	5,055·98
Gunpowder Licenses	45·00
Theatrical Licenses	900·00
Petroleum Licenses	960·00
Prison	21,000·00
Poor	26,950·80
Health	21,435·73
Police	1,336·99
Sheriff	1,173·00
City Solicitor	36,415·91
Markets	56,508·50
Wharves and Landings	58,339·35
City Property	17,337·10
City Ice Boat	1,937·93
Miscellaneous	7,603·10
Park Commission	6,772·10
Survey	3,740·18
Interest on Bonds, etc	1,615·47
Dividends on Stocks, etc	477,124·50
State Appropriation to Public Schools	50,000·00
State Tax advanced in 1866	277·98
Inspectors of Steam Engines and Boilers	10,856·27
Superintendent of Highways Twenty-second ward	17,309·64
Commissioners of South Street Bridge	1,000·00
Discount on anticipated payments of Temporary Loan	162·50
Overpaid Interest returned	11,007·80
	$1,739,634·90

The receipts from loans were, from

Temporary Loans	$600,000·00
School Loan, No. 2	185,582·50
City Loan, No. 35	1,132,100·00
Culvert Loan, No. 2	300,200·00
Park Loan	3,425,100·00
	$5,642,982·50

The receipts from taxes were, from

Taxes of 1863	$269·60
" 1864	979·26
" 1865	3,496·39
" 1866	9,455·77
" 1867	98,851·72
" 1868	282,896·20
" 1869	6,324,120·01
	$6,720,066·04

The following is a summary of the totals of the above:—

Balance January 1, 1870	$1,414,453·12
From loans	5,642,982·50
From taxes	6,720,066·04
From other sources	1,739,634·90
Aggregate receipts	$15,517,136·56

During the year the City Treasurer also received, on account of State taxes for 1867–68–69, the sum of $96,204·51, and on account of militia taxes for 1868–69, the sum of $13,982; making a total from these sources of $110,186·51.

The Payments of the Year,

in detail, with the amount of the warrants outstanding for the several departments, were as follows:—

	Cash Payments.	Warrants Outstanding.
Temporary Loans	$685,000·00	.....
Int. on Temporary Loans	12,616·67	.....
Int. on City Loans	2,314,566·43	.....
Int. on Endorsed Warrants	145,733·05	.....
Judgments, Executions, etc.	89,398·17	.....
The several Sinking Funds	502,939·20	.....
Department of		
City Controller	15,185·31	$6,265
City Commissioners	118,607·12	139,631
Clerks of Councils	26,211·56	27,211
City Ice Boat	19,320·00	57,037
Markets, etc	77,105·86	78,572
City Solicitor	59,365·52	14,472
City Treasurer	17,117·70	6,149
Fire	57,280·63	56,187
Highways	219,114·12	283,000
Culvert Loan, No. 2	297,156·42	11,691
Health	64,221·47	122,859
Lighting the City	216,508·04	223,461
Police	447,368·61	408,525
Defense of the City	1,278·84	1,769
Guardians of Poor	258,136·09	170,422
Prisons	58,809·20	71,971
City Railroads	5,753·88	2,989
Public Schools	553,323·17	619,148
School Loans, Nos. 1 and 2	113,821·11	6,102
Street Cleansing	9,780·00	.....
Survey	19,443·85	15,616
Com'rs of Sinking Funds	425·00	.....
Receiver of Taxes	18,658·30	14,857
Water	207,249·50	233,994
Water Loans, Nos. 2 & 3	441,075·46	27,446
Park Loan	3,455,695·96	4,239
Board of Revision	43,914·08	35,095
Park Commission	17,967·70	18,246
Wills Hospital	399·66	.....
Police & F. A. Telegraph	26,691·12	22,565
Inspector S. E. & Boilers	10,382·12	5,519
Com'rs of Public Build's	399·23	7,332
Supt. Highways, 22d W'd	9,490·00	.....
Expens's Contested Elec'n	7,254·27	.....
	$10,644,756·47	$2,692,313
Warrants outstanding of		
1862 and prior	706·88	.....
1863	143·50	.....
1864	4,906·06	.....
1865	8,455·85	.....
1866	1,348·21	.....
1867	17,718·23	.....
1868	3,335,088·11	.....
Total payments	$14,013,124·11	.....
" receipts	15,517,136·56	.....
Balance Jan. 1, 1870	$1,504,012·45	.....
" Jan. 1, 1869	1,414,453·12	.....
Increase in balance	$89,559·33	.....

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The young man who changed rings with the young lady in the female department of our Post Office on Saturday, should choose a more secluded spot for the display of his affection. It looks rather spooney.

—There is on the police force a chap named Myers. The public would like to know his standing. We have heard of him, as a detective, special detective, special officer to the Mayor, day sergeant, and high private. Which is which?

—Rumor has it that Butler, the pantomimist, has leased the New Chesnut Street Theatre and will run it in opposition to Fox.

—In the way of variety, the weather clerk just takes the fox's tail out of the caps of all our Yankee notion venders.

—The Legislative Corruption Committee meets to-day. Would it not be advisable to employ a few physicians?

—The fellow who sings "I would not live always," has modified it by the addition "in a cheap boarding-house.

—Theodore Walton, who wants to be Sheriff, is claimed to be the only successful opponent of the Ring.

—The original tree that truthful George "nicked" will (not) be exhibited in this city to-morrow.

—Where was Hong on Saturday, when Mayor Fox was willing?

THE PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK LINE.—Messrs. William P. Clyde & Co. announce that they are now running the Philadelphia, Richmond and Norfolk line of steamers semi-weekly instead of weekly. The steamers leave this port every Wednesday and Saturday at noon. A new tariff of freight rates has been arranged, and very material reductions made. The facilities for transportation have been largely increased, and shippers may rely upon having their consignments forwarded by this line with promptness and despatch.

POLICE CORRUPTION.

A Meeting of the Legislative Committee of Inquiry in Reference to the Police Bill—Testimony of the Mayor, the Mayor's Clerk, and Chief Kelly.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Legislative Committee appointed to inquire whether corrupt means had been used to defeat the Metropolitan Police bill met in Common Council chamber. Three members of the committee were present, Messrs. Bunn, Elliot, and Harlan.

Daniel M. Fox, Mayor, testified that he did not know that any meeting of the police lieutenants had been held in reference to the Police bill; did not know of any assessment being made upon the members of the present police force; did not think that there had been, from the fact that no warrants had been issued this year; the men had no money, and were in a very bad condition, and were very much in want of funds; he did not know that any powers of attorney had been made out enabling other persons to collect the money on warrants when they should be issued, except what he had heard from popular report.

Charles L. Wolf, the Mayor's Clerk, testified that no assessment had been made whatever to his knowledge.

Question to witness by Mr. Elliot, a member of the committee—Have not assessments been made upon the police every few days since they have been in office?

Answer—None whatever to my knowledge; I have very little to do with the police force; I issue warrants, and that is about all.

The witness also testified to the fact that an assessment had been made on the last November warrants for the purpose of paying the expenses of the contested election. About $7500 had been collected by subscription, $1300 of which had been paid for printing, and the remainder had been handed over to the lieutenants. It had been expended for lawyers' fees and the like.

Q. Do you know how much money has been raised by subscription or assessment of the police force from Jan. 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870?

A. I have no idea whatever. The money never passes through my hands. The usual way is to pay it to the lieutenants.

Chief Kelly was then called and testified as follows:—

I know of no fund having been raised to defeat the bill; I have never talked to anybody in reference to such a fund; never knew of any meeting of police having been held for such a purpose; subsequent to November, 1869, an assessment or rather a subscription was made to help defray the expenses of the contested election; the amount assessed on each officer was $10; I cannot possibly tell what the total assessments were for the year 1869; I have only been sworn in since November; have no idea of the amount; there have been no other assessments to my knowledge but this for the contested election, since I have been in office; usually hear of such things when they are going on.

Q. By Mr. Elliot. Is it usual for you to receive the money in such cases?

A. No; the money is usually paid to the lieutenants. About $80 has passed through my hands for such a purpose since I have been in office, and that is all; I know of no powers of attorney being signed by officers to enable parties to get the money on their warrants for the purpose of defeating the police bill; I know of some who have sold their warrants, but the reason was that it was necessary; some men cannot live a month or half a month without their regular pay; I do not know who advanced the money on these powers of attorney; some were made out in the name of Mr. Yerkes, a broker on Third street; I never had any conversation with Mr. Yerkes; the rate charged was 3½ per cent.; this is not an unusual rate when no warrants have been issued; the men in this case sold the right to collect the money before they received the warrants; no warrants have been issued this year; there has been no appropriation; I have very little to do with the lieutenants or the warrants.

Q. How much money has been signed away in advance in this manner?

A. Probably about fifteen or twenty thousand dollars; should suppose that some four hundred men have signed away; I have never received money myself from Mr. Yerkes; the usual proceeding where men wish to do this is for the lieutenants to get the power of attorney and receive the money for the men; since I have been connected with the force I have had nothing to do with assessments except to the extent of $80; it is a customary thing for the men to sign these powers of attorney; it has not been customary since I have been in office, but I have heard that it was the common way before that time; in the case of the Jan. 1870, warrants, it was necessary; the men were in want of money.

No more witnesses being present the committee adjourned at half-past eleven 11 o'clock, to meet again at the call of the Chair. Previous to adjournment steps were taken to insure the attendance of lieutenants of police and other witnesses at the next meeting.

ANXIOUS TAX-PAYERS.—This morning an anxious crowd of would-be tax-payers assembled at an early hour in front of the office of the Receiver of Taxes. The first applicant for the honor of being a contributor to the powers that be was an old lady wrapped in a thin woollen shawl, who took her stand upon the steps as early as half-past 7. She had a long and cold wait. By 8 o'clock the large steps of the office were crowded with people shivering in the bitter cold wind and waiting. At 9 o'clock, when the doors were first opened, the jam was something terrible. The crowd was so great as to seriously interfere with the passengers on Chesnut street. If all people were as anxious to pay their private debts as these appear to be to pay their taxes, how pleasant it would be for all of us! Perhaps some legislation to this end might be desirable. If the Government is able to produce such a spirit of anxiety among its debtors, they can certainly do the same for private individuals and firms holding or representing I O U's.

TO-MORROW—HOW THE DAY IS TO BE CELEBRATED.—To-morrow being the anniversary of the birth of General George Washington, the man whom General John W. Geary emulates, it will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

The programme of the proceedings is as follows:—

At 10 o'clock the soldiers of 1812 meet in the Supreme Court Room.

The Artillery Corps, Washington Grays and Keystone Battery, will parade.

At 1 o'clock the various fire companies form on Broad street to participate in the Lyle monument dedication, at 3 P. M.

In the afternoon and evening temperance meetings will be held in Horticultural Hall. Temperance societies, at 1 o'clock, will assemble at Broad and Market streets to participate.

Charles Ingersoll, Esq., is to deliver an address before the Democratic Association at 7½ P. M.

THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE.—On Thursday next the seventh annual commencement of this institution will be celebrated at the Academy of Music, the exercises commencing at high noon. The programme arranged for the occasion consists of music, under the direction of Carl Sentz; prayer by Right Rev. Bishop Simpson, conferring of degrees upon the graduates of the college, an address by Professor S. B. Howell, M. D., and speeches from the young men.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—William H. Millard and James Mecke engaged in a row at the tavern of James Hubbard, on Race street, above Seventh, yesterday. The proprietor of the place interfered to preserve order, whereupon the disorderly characters turned on him and gave him a severe beating. Millard and Mecke were arrested and held in $600 bail by Alderman Godbou.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A boy named Martin was caught on Sunday in the act of robbing a pigeon-roost at the stable in Pharo's lumber yard, northwest corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and was held in $400 bail to answer.

THE FATEFUL COAST.

Battle Between Wood and Water—Narrow Escape from Shipwreck.

Ever since the discovery of America Hatteras coast has proven the bane of seamen. Shipwrecks and disasters have been things of almost daily occurrence, and were the sea to give up its dead the fate of many who have passed away, leaving neither sign nor token behind them, would be unravelled at this particular point. The latest case of wrecking that has come to our notice is that of the three-masted schooner rigged vessel called the Raymond Bearman, which was yesterday towed into this port in a fit condition for the wood yard.

The Bearman is a new vessel, built in this city, and has as yet made but one complete trip, she plying between this city and Cuba. Some three weeks ago she loaded with hoop poles and shooks, and under the command of Captain John H. MacBride, set sail for Sagua la Grande. All went well until the Delaware capes were passed, when a strong gale sprang up, under which the vessel sped along at a speed almost equal to that of a racehorse. Nothing was thought of this any more than its aiding in the accomplishment of a speedy voyage.

But soon Æolus began to wax wroth, and what was but a gale began to assume the shape of a storm, and by the time the fateful coast of Hatteras was reached it had assumed the shape of a hurricane. To proceed was impossible, to return equally so; the sail set this minute would be torn into shreds the next, and the bare attempt itself was almost worth the life of the seamen. There was but one thing left for the now appalled mariners to do, and that was to place their trust in Providence and await the subsidence of the winds.

For three long weary days the frail barque was tossed about like a shuttlecock, the whole time the rain pouring down in torrents, the scene made vivid and still more appalling by the deafening thunderbolts of heaven and the lightning's constant flashing.

Soon the storm began to tell with a report like a cannon's shot. The foremast gave way, only to be followed by the main and mizzen masts, the former twisted off close to the cabin, the latter about twenty feet from the deck. No aid was needed to clear the vessel of these timbers; the storm king did the job.

As if to complete the work of destruction, the waves, which had now been lashed into fury, commenced pouring over the craft, and the apparently drowned seamen were obliged to cling to the ropes lest they be washed into the deep. Soon all articles movable were swept away, and at last the yawl boat shared the same fate. At the end of the fifth day the crew manufactured a small square sail out of an awning that had covered some goods in the hold, and which was the only piece of canvas left on board.

With this they managed to creep up back of the southern Chincoteague shoal, where, for thirteen days, they beat helplessly about. Near them a dismasted ship was drifting, but they could not communicate with her crew. On Saturday the steamer America was signalled. She came to the aid of the Bearman, and towed her to this port.

SERIOUS BURNING CASE.—Late on Saturday night last a little girl, aged about twelve years, a niece of Mr. Morris, grocer, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Shippen streets, was seriously burned by her clothes taking fire from a gas-burner in the dining-room of the house. She was alone in the room at the time, and her screams were of such a piercing character as to arouse the whole neighborhood. Fairly enveloped in flames, she darted into the store where Mr. Morris was settling up the business of the day, and that gentleman, after considerable difficulty, extinguished the flames, seriously burning his hands in the operation.

The poor little sufferer was immediately conveyed to the dining-room, and a physician living on Tenth street, within a square and a half of the scene of the accident, was summoned in haste to relieve the sufferer. A gentleman present bore the message from the grief-stricken family to the physician, and after ringing vigorously for some time at the doctor's bell, that *humane* gentleman poked his head out of the window above, heard of the pitiable condition of the child, and excused himself from visiting it on the plea of "indisposition." The child, at this time, was writhing in agony, and every moment of pain seemed an eternity to it and to those who had to endure the sight of her tortures without the means at hand for her relief. The gentleman expostulated with the medical *humanitarian*, but all to no purpose, for go he would not, and the gentleman was compelled to seek elsewhere for assistance.

Fortunately, in the immediate neighborhood of where the benevolent physician resides, Dr. Samuel W. Hunter, No. 801 S. Tenth street—a man of true Christian instincts, and a true physician—also lives, and to him the gentleman addressed himself. In a few minutes, although the Doctor had retired for the night, he was at the side of the poor little sufferer, and all that medical skill could suggest was done to relieve her of the agony she endured. So much time, however, had been consumed in the application to the first physician that the family despatched another messenger for Doctor Duncan Williamson, No. 610 South Tenth street, who with commendable alacrity proceeded to the scene of the accident, and manifested the utmost interest in the case.

For the sake of our common humanity, and for the credit of the medical profession generally, we hope such evidences of hoggishness on the part of physicians, as we have thought it our duty to describe, are rare in our city. We have always been taught to believe that the true physician is always ready, in season and out of season, to exercise his skill for the relief of his fellow man, but this case forms a striking exception to the rule, and should be taken cognizance of by the practitioners generally of our city.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT THE POLYTECHNIC.—The Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania will hold a celebration to-morrow, Washington's birthday, at 11 A. M., in the lecture room of the college building, Market street, above Seventeenth. The exercises will consist of the reading of selections from Washington's farewell address, an oration, and a declamation. An orchestra will be in attendance, and will perform various musical selections, among which may be mentioned the overture to "Orpheus," Offenbach: "Sweet spirit, hear my prayer," Wallace; and the Strauss waltz, "Wine, Love and Song."

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Sunday night a man named William Timmons sneaked into the residence of Captain Levy, on Fortieth street, above Walnut, and carried off a silver pitcher and plate. As he was leaving the premises with the articles in his possession, Policeman Fleming, of the Sixteenth district, arrested him. Timmons had a hearing before Alderman Randall, and was committed for trial.

CHARLESTON STEAMERS.—Our advertising column gives notice of the addition of the fine steamship Zodiac to Messrs. Souder & Co.'s line. She will sail for Charleston from pier 17, on Friday morning next, at 6 A. M. To those shippers who were unable to get their goods on board the Prometheus last week, this will be a great advantage.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—B. S. Kelly, residing in St. John street, near Vine, has been held in $800 bail by Alderman Toland to answer the charge of beating his wife. Officer Connell heard the cry of murder emanating from the house, and, on entering the premises, caught Kelly in the act of maltreating his better-half.

BIRTH AT A STATION HOUSE.—Mrs. Margaret Donnelly, living at Thirteenth and Carpenter streets, and employed to do housework at the Ninth District Station House, gave birth to a child in the police station at half-past six o'clock this morning.

OWNERS WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Delaware Harbor Police Station for three bushel-baskets. At the Fifth District Station House an owner is wanted for some washed clothing and a safe-key.

DEAD INFANT.—A dead infant in a cigar-box was found near the Girard College wall on Saturday afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Expansion of the Currency—The Tax on Whisky—The Deficiency Bill—Acts Signed by the President—Naval Orders.

The Proceedings in Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bills Signed by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President has signed the act making and appropriation for Military Academy for the next fiscal year, and the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of Bridges Battery Association, at Chicago, certain captured ordnance.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander A.T. Snell is detached from torpedo duty and ordered to the Ossipee. Lieutenant-Commander William W. Mackay is detached from the Observatory and ordered to the St. Marys.

Lieutenant Commander Edward Hooker is ordered to duty as Receiver and Inspector of Stores, in the Department of Yards and Docks at the New York Navy Yard.

Ensigns Charles A. Adams, Andrew C. McMechan, and J. Blocklinger are ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet.

Expanding the Currency.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Mr. Loughridge's resolution instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill increasing the volume of currency fifty million dollars passed to-day—yeas, 108; nays, 73.

Tax on Whisky.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed to extend the time for taking fine whiskies out of bond three years. They also agreed to collect a tax of one cent. per gallon on all whiskies kept in bond after that time.

Military Headquarters in New York.

The Secretary of War is in conference with the Senate Military Committee relative to the bill now before them authorizing him to rent a building in New York for military purposes, and to dispense with the use of Governor's Island.

The Deficiency Bill.

The Appropriation Committee has finished the Deficiency bill. It will be about seven millions.

Pork Packers' Interests.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, offered a resolution today relieving pork packers from Internal Revenue tax as manufacturers. During the squabble between its friends and its foes, the morning hour expired, and it went over without action until next Monday.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution declaring the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the requisite number of States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill for an American line of mail and passenger steamships between New York and Scandinavian ports. Referred.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interests, any recent correspondence in his possession in relation to the case of Fitz John Porter.

He held in his hand an appeal to the President of the United States for a re-examination of the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz John Porter, and in answer to the statements of that paper, he proposed to vindicate the truth of history, while witnesses were yet living who could testify in the case.

As a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, it was his duty in an official capacity to investigate the facts connected with the defeats of General Pope's Virginia campaign, and the removal by death of President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton rendered more imperative and important the immediate fulfilment of a pledge which he had voluntarily given to General Pope—given years ago—that justice should be done to that General and his campaign in Virginia, even though he (Chandler) should be compelled to urge it from his seat in the Senate.

He referred to the perilous condition of the country and general apprehension of disaster pervading the public mind upon the retirement of McClellan's command to James river, in August, 1862, and the appointment of General Pope to the command, with directions to cover Washington from attack, and to so operate on the enemy's lines as to force him to make heavy detachments from his force at Richmond. At a conversation in the War Office about the time referred to, several propositions were suggested by General Wadsworth, then commanding the defenses of Washington, one of which was adopted, to create as great a diversion of the enemy as was possible, as a means of getting General McClellan out of his present difficulty. Instructions were given to General Pope accordingly, and the sole object of that General's campaign was to help to save the Army of the Potomac. His entire force did not exceed 42,000 men, only 30,000 of whom could be concentrated at any one point, by reason of its being scattered along from Aquia creek to Harper's Ferry, yet which were liable to be overwhelmed by a superior force of the enemy.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Bingham (Ohio), to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, who have hitherto been denied that right on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Also, to fix the point of junction of the Union and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies.

By Mr. Prosser, to provide for the burial of deceased ex-officers and soldiers of the United States Army in the national cemeteries.

By Mr. Butler (Tenn.), to pay loyal citizens of Tennessee for property taken for the use of the Quartermaster's Department.

By Mr. Coburn, to provide for auditing the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

By Mr. Cullom, to provide for the settlement and payment of expenses incurred by the Territorial authorities of Montana for troops in 1867.

By Mr. McCleary, to create the office of Government Architect.

By Mr. Eldridge, for appropriation for a harbor at Port Washington, Wis.

By Mr. Johnson, for the erection of public buildings in San Francisco; granting aid for the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt bay; to legalize decrees of discharge in insolvency, under proceedings of State Courts, since the passage of the Bankrupt act; to settle the title to Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, California.

By Mr. McNeely, to abolish the Bureaus of Education and Freedmen's Affairs.

By Mr. Burchard, to remove political disabilities in the States ratifying the fifteenth amendment.

By Mr. Dyer, granting the unsold public lands in Missouri on 1st January, 1871, to that State for educational purposes.

By Mr. Wells, to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Land and River Improvement Company.

By Mr. Ferry, to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern boundaries.

By Mr. Smith (Oregon), granting aid to Oregon for construction of a steamboat canal around the falls of the Willamette river.

By Mr. Clark, authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Leavenworth county, Kansas, for a fair ground.

Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature for the removal of all the Indian tribes to the Indian Territory, the opening of their lands to actual settlers at $1·25 per acre, and the grant of lands to certain railroad companies, and for the erection of a post-office building, etc. at Leavenworth.

By Mr. Garfield (Washington Territory), to abolish the reservation at Fort Angelos, Washington Territory.

By Mr. Poland, relative to witnesses in extradition cases.

By Mr. Willard, making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war, or to sell or furnish arms or munitions of war, with the intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district, or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign prince or state, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

By Mr. Banks, authorizing the Secretary of War to repair the break in the canal at Harper's Ferry.

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), to abolish the office of Pension Agent, and to provide for the payment of pensions through Postmasters.

FROM EUROPE.

Grand Fete at the Tuileries.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A grand fete came off at the Tuileries last evening in honor of the Archduke of Austria.

The French Cable.

The annual report of the French Cable Company, just issued, comments upon the retrospective character of the American policy in relation to that company.

Lord Derby and the Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Telegraph* to-day is assured that Lord Derby will accept the Conservative leadership in the House of Lords.

Massachusetts Loan.

Baring Brothers have introduced on the market the Massachusetts loan for the Fishkill Railroad.

The Suez Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 21.—It is now said the uniform depth of water in the Suez Canal is only nineteen feet instead of twenty-nine, as before reported.

Irish Tenants.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Times* to-day indicates a feeling of increased security on the part of Irish tenants, since the Commissioner for examining the system visited that country.

Rioting at the Conscription Camp at Lyons.

By the Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Feb 21.—The conscription camp at Lyons became disorderly yesterday. The conscripts sang the Marseillaise, and made other noisy demonstrations. Several were arrested.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 21—2 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for account. American securities quiet: United States 5-20s, of 1862, 88¾; 1865s, old, 88¾; 1867s, 87¾; 10-40s, 84¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 22½; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—2 P. M.—Cotton dat; middling uplands, 11⅛@11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales are now estimated at 10,000 bales. Bombay shipments to the 19th, since last report, 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 7s. 6d. Peas, 34s. 6d. Pork, 94s. Lard firmer but not higher. Cheese, 74s.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 21.—United States Five-twenties opens active and firm at 93½@93¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 62c.

HAVRE, Feb. 21.—Cotton opens heavy for both; on the spot, 135½f.

ANTWERP, Feb. 21.—Petroleum opens firm.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Great Freshets in the Eastern Rivers.

LOWELL, Feb. 21.—The Merrimac and Concord rivers are very high, and several roads near Lowell were flooded yesterday. Some of the mills stopped to-day, on account of the backwater.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21.—The Royal river paper mill at Yarmouth, Maine, occupied by Brown & Denison, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, with all the machinery and stock. The building and machinery were insured.

The lumber mills of James & Pierce, at Norton Mills, were burned on Friday.

FROM THE WEST.

Extensive Fire at St. Louis—Attempted Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—The extensive saw mill of Messrs. Hill, Lemon & Co., at the extreme upper part of the city, was burned yesterday. Loss $30,000; insured for $20,000.

A. L. Chamberlain, merchant, of Genesee, Ill., while laboring under temporary insanity produced by whisky, took an ounce of laudanum and shot himself twice in the region of the heart. Both balls glanced from his ribs, and he still lives, dangerously wounded.

NOONDAY RAID.

The Gambling Hell No. 126 S. Ninth Street Visited—Seizure of Roulette Tables, Cards, Cue Boxes, Etc.

At noon to-day a squad of twelve policemen, under command of Sergeant Shields, of the Fifteenth district, with Detective Wood, visited the gambling hell No. 126 S. Ninth street, to serve a warrant on Rober Lear and "Squirley" Robbins, the alleged proprietors of the place. This house was visited some time since, but the policemen were driven off by the inmates. The raid to-day was a very successful one as far as booty was concerned. The policemen met with no obstacle. They entered the house expecting to find the objects of their search, but were disappointed to find painters at work on the premises, and two colored women officiating as housekeepers. A search of the premises revealed the presence of articles denoting the business carried on within. They found two roulette tables, minus the apparatus, a faro table, a number of cards, cue boxes, and other articles. The booty was at once placed in a furniture car and removed to the New Court House. On the former raids the property was stored at the Central Police Station House, and the same evening of the day of the raid the station was entered, and a roulette piece, valued at several hundred dollars, carried off. It was concluded upon this occasion to remove the property to a place of safety.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, at which the following business was transacted:—Sewers were authorized to be constructed on Ontario street, between Girard avenue and Thompson; on Ninth, Diamond, and Franklin streets, from Norris to Dauphin; on Wilson street, between York and Dauphin; on Wistar street, between Tenth and Eleventh; on Main street, between Levering and Grape.

The following sewers were also authorized to be constructed on private expense:—On Twentieth street, between Spruce and Howell; on Chancellor street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth; on Mascher street, between York and Cumberland; and on Philip street, between Diamond and Susquehanna avenue.

A change of grade was ordered on Cresson street, between Cotton and Grape streets, Manayunk.

A plan of the revision of the lines of Powelton avenue, from Forty-second to Market street, was approved by the board.

The other business transacted by the board was of no public importance as yet.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A lad named Aaron Weltz stole a horse-blanket from a stable at Seventeenth and Francis streets. The prisoner was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Pancoast was sent to the House of Refuge.

STONE FIGHTING.—Two lads, named Michael Meeley and John McTade, engaged in a stone fight at Seventh and Alaska streets yesterday. They were arrested, and held to answer by Alderman Bonsall.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CEMETERY.—We have received a finely executed map of the new cemetery of the Knights of Pythias, which is descriptive in itself of the new burial ground, and needs no encomium at our hands.

ROBBERY.—The trimmings store No. 2418 Pine street was entered on Sunday, and robbed of a number of small articles.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

HARRIS.—On the evening of the 19th instant, WHARTON E. HARRIS, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3907 Spruce street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery. 4

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
2 17 wsm5 PHILADELPHI

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Report of the Legislative Retrenchment Committee—To-day's Cable News—Grand Fete at the Tuileries—Lord Derby and the House of Lords.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Deficiency Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Conference Committee on the Naval Deficiency Appropriation bill will make a definite report of some sort to-day. Managers on the part of the House have informed those on the part of the Senate that their ultimatum is two millions of dollars. Whenever the Senators feel like agreeing to that the report will be made; if they do not agree to-day they will ask to be discharged.

American Commerce.

A party of railroad men were before the Committee on the Revival of American Commerce to-day, asking for a loan of seven millions of dollars from the Treasury to establish a line of steamers between New York and Europe. They propose to place fourteen ships on the line, on which they will give the Government a mortgage for seven million dollars. They were informed by the committee that no scheme contemplating taking money from the Treasury, whether as loan or otherwise, to establish a steamship company, can be countenanced.

The Retrenchment Committee's Report.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment made a report to-day. They mention that they visited during the summer vacation the cities of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and carefully inquired into the administration of the public service and took a large amount of testimony relating to abuses therein, the most valuable parts of which they submit for the consideration of Congress. The system of cording and sealing of goods between New York and San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama was a heavy tax upon the merchants, and its superintendence necessitated the employment of a considerable force at a large expense to the Government, while the system itself was wholly ineffectual, and so far from protecting the revenue, afforded increased facilities for the perpetration of the very frauds it was intended to prevent. As it was within the power of the Treasury Department to correct the evil, the result of the investigation was that the system was abolished. The committee recommends the erection upon the Custom House Block, San Francisco, of a building to accommodate many of the Government offices in the city. Considerable testimony was taken in relation to the mangement of the San Francisco Post Office and the Internal Revenue Office in California, and the frauds in connection with whisky and tobacco, but as the evils and abuses disclosed can be corrected without additional legislation, and are within the control of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the committee do not think it necessary that the testimony should be printed, and recommend that it be kept on file for future use.

The committee also gathered testimony relative to the branches of customs' revenue, and suggestion to lessen the expense and prevent smuggling, and increase the efficiency of the service, etc. The committee intimate they will hereafter recommend measures for enactment by Congress in relation to the subject of their investigation, and submit the testimony, in order to afford a full understanding of the abuses which they are intended to correct and the advantages which they are designed to produce.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Also to provide means of removing the judgments of the United States Circuit and District Courts in criminal cases.

By Mr. Kellogg, reducing the income tax to three per cent., and exempting two thousand dollars therefrom.

By Mr. Slocum, directing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of E. N. Saulnier, late United States Consul at Vera Cruz, to be removed to New York.

By Mr. Cowles, increasing the tax on distilled spirits to one dollar per gallon.

By Mr. Townsend, to equalize the distribution of the national bank currency.

By Mr. Platt, for the improvement of the Appomattox river.

Also, to extend to the loyal citizens of Virginia the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, allowing claims for quartermasters' stores, etc., to be prosecuted in the Court of Claims.

By Mr. Beaton, incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company, and granting lands in aid thereof.

By Mr. Dockery, in relation to the collection districts in North Carolina.

By Mr. Whitt